J. W. BRAY

New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

—On Friday morning Hampton's Rebel cavalry captured Dumfries, a town situated about half way between Washington and Fredericksburg. They cut the telegraph wires, carried off the operators, and paroled a number of officers who happened to be in the place, for what purpose is not known. Later in the day, Gen. Steinwehr, in command of Gen. Sigel's advance, attacked the Rebels and captured the place. In consequence of this occurrence, there was no telegraphic communication with Gen. Burnside during the day. The wires were subsequently restored, and communication was reëstablished between Gen. Burnside's Headquarters and the capital.

—A Fredericksburg correspondent says that the shelling of the city did not result in loss of life to any of the citizens who remained. They took shelter in their cellars, and in some instances the houses were riddled over their heads. Nearly a dozen families took shelter in the large basement of the house of Mrs. Salivger, on Commerce street, and all escaped harm, though one shot pierced the upper part of the house.

—The Rebels made one more raid into Poolesville, Md., on Sunday night, captured and paroled 18 men, killed 1 and wounded 2, stripped the dead, and cleared out.

—On Wednesday, the 10th, our gunboats at Port Royal, about twenty-seven miles from Fredericksburg, were fired into by a Rebel battery from the shore, supposed to number twenty heavy guns. One of the Rebel shots struck a coal schooner, wounding Capt. Simmons, who has since died. Another shot struck the Currituck on the larboard side, pushing into the engine-room and wounding H. F. Smith of Rhode Island, who has since died; also wounding Jeremiah Daily dangerously and two others slightly. The firing was very rapid, and continued until sundown, when the Rebel batteries were silenced. Our gunboats lay off the shore until morning, when they again opened upon the Rebel battery, but met with no response.

The reports that Col. Cross of the 5th New-Hampshire is mortally wounded prove untrue. He is doing well and will recover. Though this is the tenth wound he has received during the war, he says the Rebels will have to shoot him at least once more before they kill him. His veteran regiment went into the battle with 250 men and came out with 75.

Department of the Ohio.

—A scouting expedition, sent out from Brownstown, Va., by Brigadier-Gen. G. Crook, under command of Major Ernest Schache, of the 28th O. V. I., made a march of 160 miles in nine days; caused Floyd to retreat with his forces across the Big Sandy to Pikeville, Kentucky; burned the town of Logan, with the residence of Floyd, his mills, and some adjoining farm buildings; destroyed an ordnance store of the Rebels at Wyoming and a commissary store on the head of Island Creek; broke up a gang of bushwhackers near Logan, and captured fifty head of cattle, forty horses, some arms, and thirty-seven prisoners.

Department of the Cumberland.

—*The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner* says "President Jeff. Davis" arrived there on Friday, 12th inst. Bragg reviewed Hardee's corps there the same day, and Jeff. on the day following. The Rebel President made a speech at Knoxville on the 11th.

—A Nashville dispatch of the 14th says: Gen. Rosecrans sent a flag of truce yesterday with a verification of prisoners' rolls. Major Clarence Prentice was the Rebel flag-officer. He desired us to notify his father, the editor of *The Louisville Journal*, that he was well, fat, ragged, saucy and rebellious. While the flag was waiting for an answer, a party of Rebels violated it by capturing our videttes on the road. Gen. Rosecrans protested indignantly and the prisoners were subsequently released.

—Gov. Johnson's assessment of wealthy Rebels of $60,000 for the relief of poor, causes high-toned grief. It is only the first installment. Brig.-Gen. W. S. Smith is relieved from the command of Nelson's old division by Gen. Palmer. He takes command of the Cavalry under Stanley.

—Bragg publishes a short order threatening to retaliate upon Union officers for imprisonment of so-called non-combattants at Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans retorts tartly, telling him to cut in and see how he likes it. Bragg also publishes an order thanking Morgan's troops for valor in the affair at Hartsville, which he says was accomplished by Morgan's cavalry brigade and detachments of 2d and 9th Ky., Col. Hunt, all under Morgan. The number actually engaged was 1,200, of which Bragg says not exceeding 125 were killed and wounded. He estimates our casualties at 500 killed and wounded and 1,800 prisoners. Our whole force numbered 1,980. We had 67 killed and 120 wounded. Hartsville will be inscribed on Rebel flags.

—Gen. Rosecrans has addressed a letter to Gen. Bragg, complaining that the Rebels stole overcoats from the prisoners at Hartsville; also, that the cartel had been violated in returning prisoners by flag of truce to Nashville instead of to Vicksburg and Aiken's Landing.

—Special dispatches dated Nashville, December 12, state that Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley returned on Friday evening from a dashing enterprise into Dixie. Major-Gen. Wynkoop charged through the town of Franklin, driving out the Rebels. Flour mills and other property of use to the Rebels were destroyed; we lost only one man. Five Rebels were killed, ten wounded and twelve taken prisoners, and a large drove of secesh horses captured. Morgan, the "gorilla," was slashing about promiscuously. The entire force of the enemy does not exceed 70,000. Bragg sent in 1,732 Union paroled prisoners to our lines on Thursday, mostly captured at Hartsville. It was discovered, says the same dispatch, that there is no large force of Rebels as far west as Franklin. There is a heavy force near Nolinsville, another near Murfreesboro', and a considerable force at and this side of Steward's Creek. There was no enemy at Lebanon, and no force at Chattanooga. The entire Rebel force does not exceed 70,000.

—A Nashville dispatch of the 12th inst. says: "Col. Stanley Matthews, with the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin, Tenn, to-day, and drove the Rebels from the place. Loss on each side very slight."

—On Saturday last, two regiments of Union Infantry and one company of cavalry surprised a band of 2,000 Rebels at Tuscumbia, completely routing them. Our force captured 70 prisoners, a number of horses, and burned the baggage of the Rebels. Our loss was four killed and fourteen wounded.

—Nashville advices say that the Rebels violated a flag of truce on Tuesday—their own flag at that. They sent Colonel Hawkins to our lines with dispatches from Bragg. Capt. Abel, of the 4th Michigan was on duty with a detachment of his regiment on the Murfreesboro pike, where the flag arrived. Before its return a superior force of Rebel cavalry dashed up and captured 53 men of Capt. Abel's command. But what better could be expected of traitors?

—A Nashville dispatch says:

There are not more than 40,000 Rebels between Murfreesboro and Nashville. Wheeler is at Lavergne. Buckner's corps at Nolinsville and Triune; Bragg, Polk, Breckinridge, Cheatham and Hardee are around Murfreesboro. Kirby Smith is at Manchester. Bragg issued an order yesterday (14th) to conscript every exiled Kentuckian or Tennessean. Breckinridge, Buckner, and Hanson threatened resignation if this were done. Davis took the matter under advisement. There is great hostility on the part of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians against Mississippians.

—A Nashville letter of the 9th says: During the previous week there had been several little affairs in front, in which either side lost prisoners and property. We captured some 50 or 60 Rebel cavalry, and they captured some 30 of our men, including 15 teamsters with 13 wagons.

—According to a Nashville dispatch of the 15th, 300 of Woodward's Rebel Cavalry had come in with their arms, refusing to fight for the "Southern Confederacy" any longer.

Department of Missouri.

—Further information from the expedition under Gen. Hovey to cut the Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, states that our forces had three fights—first, at the Tallahatchie; second, at the Yockney; third, near Oakland—in all of which we were successful. The last was severe. We drove the enemy in every instance, and occupied the ground. We did not lose a man. We captured a courier with important dispatches, stating that the Rebels would make a fight at Big Block. The expedition consisted of 6,000 infantry under Gen. A. P. Hovey, and 2,000 cavalry under Gen. Washburn. It started from Delta on Friday morning, and marched twenty miles the first day. On the second day, about noon, it struck the Coldwater stream, which it followed to its mouth, reaching it that night, where the infantry, under Gen. Hovey, remained. On the next day, Saturday, Gen. Washburn, with the cavalry, pushed forward, and on Sunday struck the Mississippi Central Road, five or six miles above Grenada, toward Holly Springs, where they tore up the track and burned two bridges. While there, Gen. Washburn learned that the Rebels were in force at Grenada, and fortified. He therefore determined not to go to Grenada, but, instead, fall back to Hardee's Station on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. There the General destroyed the railroad so that it will take a month to repair it. Gen. Washburn then fell back twelve miles to the mouth of Coldwater. On Tuesday he went to Panola and burnt several hundred yards of bridge and trestle work, after which he fell back to the infantry under Gen. Hovey, at the mouth of Coldwater. Other accounts state that Grenada has been evacuated by the Rebels, and that Gen. Washburne might have occupied it without opposition. Gen. Hovey returned to Friar's Point, on the Mississippi River, on Sunday, the 7th inst. Two hundred negroes returned with him, 25 of whom he found chained in a cane-brake. During the expedition the Unionists killed, wounded and captured 160, with a loss of only 34 men.

—The Union steamer Lake City was burned at Concordia, Ark., on the 8th inst. Next day 42 houses were burned in Concordia by the U. S. boat De Soto. The Concordians claimed to be innocent of the burning of the Lake City.

—The Texas Rangers hold possession of the country south and west of White River.

Department of the South.

—We have Port Royal news to the 11th by the Bienville. She brings in tow the disabled steamer E. B. Hale, which sailed from Port Royal on the 10th. The latter ship reports passing four steamers and a brig bound in, all heavily laden with troops. Recently five negroes left Charleston, passed Fort Sumter and the numerous Rebel batteries, and reached our fleet. They represent Charleston in a state of great wretchedness. Anticipating the approach of our gunboats, the people were flying to Greenfield and Somerville. The two famous rams had been pronounced a failure. Beauregard was still in command at Charleston, and was intrenching himself. His army amounted to some 40,000 trained men. The Rebels all along the seaboard are in great excitement, and expect attacks everywhere.

Miscellaneous.

—We have Richmond papers to the 12th (Friday). That miserable old sot, Governor Letcher of Virginia, denies all knowledge of Fernando Wood, never saw him, never wrote to him, and do n't want to. Letcher is opposed to the reconstruction of the Union. The Yankees are too mean for his aristocratic taste. Mansfield Lovell is said to have defeated the Yankees at Coffeeville the other day. Richmonders complain of the amount of crime in their city. Do they expect anything else when their greatest man is a liar, thief, perjurer and traitor? Do viper's eggs bring forth doves? The papers are writing up the prowess and resources of the South with desperate pertinacity, but there is evidently little heart in their labor. For the benefit of those fishy patriots who get into hysterics every time a negro escapes from Slavery, we quote here *The Richmond Examiner's* reasons why the South can stand the war longer than the North. "At the South the heavy labor of the country goes on, in spite of the drain of young white men for the war. That labor was always sufficient to provide bread and meat for the population, beside performing much of the work of clothing, sheltering, and otherwise providing for the people. Except in districts overrun by the enemy, this labor system is still intact and organized, performing all its usual offices for society. The fanatics of the North used to denounce the young men of the South for idleness and pride; but if they did nothing before, these young men fight now; and if they were idle before the war, their employment in the army does not decrease the labor of our country." Isn't it a pity that the President proposes to stop this inexhaustible supply of Southern labor, and make the fighting young men dig their own potatoes? It is really horrible. The Confederate Government is getting circumspect: two spies long ago sentenced to be hung are not hung, but sent North.

—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear Admiral Farragut, inclosing a report from Lieut. Commander McKean Buchanan of the U. S. gunboat Calhoun, dated off Brashaw City, Nov. 28, stating that an expedition started from the Calhoun on the 26th ult. up Bell River, and returned on the morning of the 28th, with a launch mounting a 12-pounder Dahlgren howitzer and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board 60 tents and a few worthless shot-guns. Commander Buchanan states that he learned the Rebel steamer Victoria was set fire to and blown up off Last Island, about two weeks before the date of his report. It appears she broke her piston rod, and sent a boat up for assistance, when hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went back and set her on fire and destroyed her. Commander Buchanan learned from a Rebel officer, who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Franklin, La., and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c. Acting Master Frederick Crocker, commanding United States steamer Kensington, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 25th of November, that on the 12th ult., the British schooner Maria, from Balize, Honduras, and on the 11th the Rebel schooner Corsse, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication. The vessels assisting in the capture were the Rachel Seaman, the prize schooner Velocity and the prize steamer Dan—both the latter manned by part of the officers and crew of the Kensington, but at the time under the command of Acting Master Hooper as senior officer.

—From dispatches received at the Navy Department it appears that the Captain of the San Jacinto had been notified in advance by the Governor of Martinique that if he stayed in the harbor until the departure of the Alabama, he must remain twenty-four hours afterward also; but he might watch for her outside, beyond the jurisdiction of the Emperor of France. He went out, after arranging with the American ship Hampden to signal him with rockets on the departure of the Alabama. The signals were seen, but the pirate had run out under the shadow of the high precipices, and thus evaded the San Jacinto. It is supposed that France will demand an apology from our Government for the firing of signals in the harbor. The San Jacinto was not detained by the French.

—A small portion of Peck's Division, under Gens. Foster and Ferry, engaged the Rebels near Suffolk, Va., on the 11th inst. The regiments engaged were the 39th Illinois, the 62d Ohio, the 58th Pennsylvania, the 67th Ohio, the 13th Indiana, the 6th Massachusetts, the 112th New-York, a detachment of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Howard's Battery (1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles). The 13th Indiana engaged the enemy, while Howard's Battery shelled their rear, hoping to draw out their cavalry. The 6th Massachusetts, which held a position in front with the 13th Indiana, stood under fire three hours and lost but three men. The enemy refusing to come from behind their intrenchments, the 13th Indiana made an impetuous charge, driving everything before them. They took but twelve prisoners. Our force took a pontoon bridge; but, it was not brought into use. The Tribune's Windsor Correspondent says: The Rebel hereabout have very heavy artillery mounted on platform cars, which they run with great rapidity, and use with great power and accuracy of aim. We hope some fine morning to manage matters so that we shall run it off the track.

—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, on the 17th of November, sent his message to the General Assembly. It is lengthy, betrays no Union sentiment, reflects upon the Confederate Conscript Law, denounces the spirit of extortion that prevails, argues that the high price of property and the plenteousness of money is a reason why all should pay their debts. He says the North Carolina soldiers are suffering for the want of shoes and clothing. The present debt of the State is estimated at $20,983,361 01. He opposes the suspension of the right of habeas corpus, objects to the distillation of grain and the division of the school fund for war purposes, and concludes by calling upon the Legislature to bring forth all the powers and resources of the State for the defense of the country.

—Gen. Grant has issued an order respecting Kentucky, that as the State has fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and laws of Congress by choosing loyal men to fill the State offices and execute the laws, the military authority is prohibited from any interference, and is not to be used except to suppress riots and mob resistance to the laws. All civil authority that can be executed at military posts will be permitted.

—Richmond papers of the 12th state that important movements are on foot in Eastern North Carolina. Twelve regiments left Newbern on Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington. The more general belief is that they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburg. On Sunday two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan river, and a land force of 10,000 were seen in motion from Suffolk, indicating a movement on Weldon. *The Raleigh Progress* announces the landing of a large Union force in Gates County. If this be true an immediate attack on Weldon may be expected.

—Gov. Brown of Georgia, acting under the authority of the Legislature of that State, has seized from $300,000 to $400,000 worth of goods in Augusta for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for, of course, in Confederacy promises to pay. It has created great excitement.

—Reports say that Gen. Bragg has gone to Mississippi, and that Gen. Joe Johnston is in command of the Rebel army of East Tennessee. The small-pox is raging at Chattanooga. East Tennessee rebels against the conscription.

—Commander Caldwell of the iron-clad gunboat Essex, reports to the Navy Department, off New-Orleans, under date of Dec. 3, that he seized at the depot of the Baton Rouge and Opelousas Railroad, 226 barrels of molasses and delivered it on board the store ship Fear Not, agreeable to the order of Rear-Admiral Farragut. He states:

"This molasses is the produce of the enemy's country, and was transported to Baton Rouge upon a railroad in their possession and exclusive use, and intended for shipment up the river by a steamer, which was expected the day after our arrival. Had it been intended for transportation across the river to Baton Rouge, it would have still been subject to seizure, as in the rear of that place is a garrison of Rebel soldiers who exercise control over the place, and permit nothing to go forth except for the use of places in their possession."

—Postmaster-General Blair has rescinded all the orders heretofore made excluding from the Post-Offices and mails of the United States certain newspapers presented by Grand Juries and otherwise represented as disloyal to the Government.

—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 14th inst. says that Plymouth, N. C., has been destroyed by fire, but by what division of the Union army was not known. A scouting party from Suffolk had a skirmish on Friday, at Joiners' Ford, and captured two Rebel captains and 15 privates.

—We learn from North Carolina that the free-labor movement, which has been extensively and quietly organized in Eastern North Carolina is understood to be preparatory to the reorganization of the Government of the State on a loyal basis, so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of compensated emancipation.

—A Rebel paper at Raleigh has a story of a mutiny among the Union troops at Newbern. It says "500 men threw down their arms, swearing they were Democrats and would fight no more under the Abolition flag." The wish was father to that thought.

—A vessel from St. Kitts reports that the British pirate steamer Alabama returned to the neutral French island of Martinique on the 26th ult., and was receiving coal from a sympathizing English bark. The royal flag of Great Britain lovingly kissed the chameleon colors of the gay pirate; friends met friends, and all was well. There's a good time coming.

—On the 16th, the new iron-clad battery Montauk went on a trial trip, and proved an entire success in all respects. She fired several shots into the Palli-sades, proved the efficiency of her engines, and satisfied everybody.

—The court-martial of Gen. Porter, and the Court of Inquiry in regard to Gen. McDowell, at Washington, are still in session, and a large number of witnesses have been examined before both courts without eliciting anything of particular interest to the public.

—The National War Committee of this city have memorialized Congress in favor of issuing letters of marque for the capture of the Alabama and other piratical craft now infesting the seas.

—One of the Banks Expedition transports—the Niagara—has put in at Philadelphia, unseaworthy. Somebody ought to sweat smartly for permitting the employment of such a vessel.

—The Army bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means appropriates $731,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1864.

—A letter from Port Royal states that the Banks Expedition passed there on the 8th inst. Where is Banks?

—The English steamer Cadmus, at Fortress Monroe, reports having seen a large fleet entering Cape Fear River.

—The British pirate-steamer Alabama was at Dominica on the 28th ult. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto had sailed for St. Thomas.

—Gen. Wool has been relieved of the command of the Department of Maryland; Gen. Schenck is his successor.

—New-London is the choice of a majority of the Committee on Location of Naval Depots for a new Navy-Yard.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The colored people ("niggers" in Democratic vernacular) of Hampton, Va., propose to celebrate the 1st prox. as a holiday. Don't the black rascals know that they are breaking the Constitution? Wood and Seymour should send missionaries to teach them better.

—We like a cool thing, and here is a specimen: Henry M. Martin, defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the IVth District of Iowa, proposes to contest the election on the ground that the law authorizing the soldiers to vote (by whose votes his Republican opponent was elected) was unconstitutional. Martin was a member of the Legislature that made the law, and was one of its warmest advocates. The unconstitutionality consists in the fact that the soldiers voted the Republican instead of the Democratic ticket—for Grinnell instead of Martin.

—The resolutions of Senator McDougall concerning the payment of interest in coin, declare that the Government will maintain the payment of coin for interest on its indebtedness, and that they would consider it a breach of good faith with the public creditors to do otherwise; that the duties on imports shall continue to be collected in coin and the old issue of demand notes only; and that when the latter shall not be obtainable for the purpose of such payment, duties shall be payable only in coin.

—Senator Wilkinson's bill for the removal of the several bands of the Sioux Indians assigns them to a new reservation near the Missouri River, sufficient to give 80 acres of good agricultural land to each individual, and appropriates $100,000 for their removal. It provides that the old reservations shall be sold for the benefit of the tribe, and that individuals who sought to prevent the recent massacre shall be allowed to remain, and retain 160 acres each.

—Garibaldi writes to a friend, in reference to our war, that he "is at a loss how to understand why a nation like the American Republic, with such absolute and soul-inspiring declarations of freedom engrafted in her Constitution and laws, should be so regardless of the dictates of humanity, and the enlightened civilization of the nineteenth century, as not to have Slavery, the barbarous relic of a barbarous age, at once and forever abolished."

—Senator Rice's bill in aid of a canal to connect the Minnesota River and Red River of the North, grants for such purpose a million acres of Minnesota lands, beside the canal right of way of 200 feet in width.

—We learn from San Francisco that the steamship Moses Taylor returned on the 16th inst., having broken a shaft when 500 miles down the coast.

—The President has nominated the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, to be Judge of the United States Court for the State of Indiana.

—The Grand Jury of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, have instructed the District-Attorney to present to them for indictment at their next session, on the 4th of January next, all persons who shall then be engaged in circulating or issuing shinplasters of any character. The District-Attorney has given notice accordingly.

—We have Monte-Video dates to Oct. 16. Gen. Mitre has been elected President, and Don Marcos Paz, Vice-President of Buenos Ayres. The country is at peace, at home and abroad. Buenos Ayres is made the Federal capital. In Montevideo the fierce contest between Church and State is still going on.

—A report to the Aldermen yesterday states, that within the last two weeks 16,393 families, comprising 38,479 persons, have been relieved from the Volunteers' Aid Fund in this city.

—News from Panama, dated December 4, states the U. S. sloop-of-war Narragansett had arrived from Mexico, making in all nine vessels of war there at the present time. The anniversary of independence was celebrated on the 28th of October. Floods along the railroad have subsided. Heavy rains still continue. The Champion arrived on the morning of the 1st, and the passengers got over the same night.

—Mr. Tallmadge, Clerk elect of the Court of Appeals of this State, has made the following appointments: Deputy, Cornelius Ten Broeck of Albany; Clerks, Daniel Shaw of Albany, Henry Fanrat of Canandaigua, and Thos. J. Bishop of New-York.

—Maj.-Gen. Dix has proclaimed an election for a Representative of the IId Congressional District of Virginia, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight. The election is to be held on the 22d inst.

—The Board of State Canvassers met at Albany on the 10th inst. The following are the official majorities: Seymour, 10,752; Jones, 10,212; Skinner, 11,215; Clark, 9,477; Tallmadge, 8,699. On the Republican ticket, Willmann has the largest vote; Hughes the second highest.

—At the late meeting of stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, the old Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected.

—The repairs to the steamship Great Eastern being about completed, she will be ready in a few days to resume her trips to Liverpool.

—The amount collected for the sufferers in Lancashire up till Saturday, by the International Relief Committee, the Produce Merchants' Committee, and the Committee of British Residents, was $160,602.

—The new ship Geo. Griswold is now loading for Liverpool at Pier No. 9 East River, under the direction of the International Relief Committee, and will receive donations designed for the suffering operatives in Lancashire. All contributions go freight free. The sum of $118,439 has been received by this Committee, and $24,090 by the Produce Exchange Committee, for the relief of the operatives.

—The engravers are now furnishing $120,000 of Postal Currency, and $800,000 of 1s, 2s, 10s, and 20s, daily. On the 18th the Postal Currency will be increased to $150,000 per day.

—*The Bahama Herald* of the 22d ult. announces the arrival of the steamers Antonica and Leopard from Rebeldom, with Charleston papers of the 17th. *The Herald* says:

"Much anxiety seems to be felt about Mobile as it is accessible to the assaults of iron-clad fleets and land forces, and its possession would open to the enemy the interior of the Confederate States. We hope the South are fully prepared for defense."

—The City Court of Brooklyn gives a colored man six cents damages for being put off a city car because he had not change, the conductor refusing to change a bill.

—Joel Eastman, of Conway, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 1st District of New-Hampshire.

The Louisville Democrat has suspended publication on account of the increased price of paper, &c.

—The Hon. Wm. H. Polk, brother of James K. Polk, is dead.

—The International Relief Fund (for the Lancashire sufferers) on Wednesday footed up $119,900 23.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The following dispatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck was received at 9 o'clock this evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 16—6 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn to this side of the Rappahannock river, because I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and *it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire.* A repulse would have been disastrous to us under existing circumstances.

The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and *without loss, either of property or men.*

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

Yesterday morning, when daylight appeared, the enemy seemed to be, as they no doubt were, perfectly astonished that our army had succeeded in returning to this side of the Rappahannock River.

We returned without losing a single man or a gun in the retrograde movement.

A few soldiers who had straggled off made their appearance on the river bank, after the pontoon bridges had been removed, but they were subsequently brought over safely in small boats.

A few privates who were guarding a house inhabited by a private family, were not, during the night, aware of our recrossing the river, but in the morning becoming aware of this fact they safely swam over.

The pickets of the contending armies being separated by only a few yards, rendered it necessary that everything on our front should be conducted with the utmost caution.

The pickets on our outposts were unaware of the movement we were making until just before daylight, when an officer went to each individual man, and in a low tone of voice, ordered him to fall back.

After they got sufficiently far away to be out of danger they were ordered to quicken their pace, and reach the bridges as quickly as possible.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy advanced their skirmishers along their entire line, and by noon had established their pickets near the bank of the river.

We had a large number of dead on what was regarded as "neutral ground," and as soon as it was known our forces had evacuated the city, the soldiers of the enemy commenced robbing the lifeless bodies. This was plainly seen through a field-glass as well as indistinctly with the naked eye.

About 10 or 11 o'clock ladies very neatly dressed were seen walking about the streets of Fredericksburg. They had doubtless been concealed in their houses during the time the city was occupied by our troops, and doubtless availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their reappearance after our retreat.

On Monday, the pickets of the contending armies, fronting the left wing, mutually agreed upon an "armistice" among themselves, and freely intermingled with each other, exchanging their dead friends and comrades who lay on "neutral ground."

During this time, a General of our army rode by and put an end to these proceedings. The result was that both parties immediately commenced firing, when nine of our men were killed. After the General had left, the friendly demonstrations of our pickets were renewed, and butternut and blue uniforms freely mingled.

About this time Gen. Franklin dispatched a flag of truce, which the enemy immediately recognized, and the exchange of dead bodies was resumed, and continued until completed.

Yesterday Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead in front of Gen. Sumner's Grand Division.

This was done, the wounded, with the exception of those whom the enemy obtained, have all been brought to this side of the Rappahannock, and as rapidly as possible are being sent to Washington.

During the flag of truce, Gen. Stuart, of the Rebel Cavalry, in answer to a question stated, that Gen. Banks's expedition had gone "South," but that he did not know exactly where.

Our entire army is now encamped on the same ground which they previously occupied.

The soldiers are as comfortable for the present as they can be in shelter tents.

Our army has been considerably reënforced since the battle, and no danger whatever attaches to our present position.

It is the opinion of military men that even if he had succeeded in taking the first ridge of the Rebel works the opportunity for slaughter by the Rebels would have been far greater than previously.

Our soldiers, it may be repeated, behaved with the greatest gallantry, courage, bravery, and determination, but no troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of heavy ordnance and musketry, under cover of fortifications, as was sent forth by the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The weather is cold, with a north-east wind.

Last night the enemy increased their intrenchments on the terraces in the rear of Fredericksburg, and threw up rifle pits near the river on the left of the city.

To-day, their battalion drills were visible to the naked eye on the plain.

No movement of importance has taken place to-day.

Our troops are in excellent condition, and as enthusiastic as previous to the late engagements.

After the Battle—The Council of War—Evacuation of Fredericksburg resolved upon—Condition of the Army—Arrival of Sigel's Grand Division.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Dec. 15, 1862—3 a. m.

"All is quiet" on the Rappahannock. Three shots have been fired from the Rebel batteries at the pontoon bridge on the right, and the same number returned by Benjamin on the hights of Falmouth, from his twenty-pounders.

I wrote you at midnight last night, that the battle would be renewed this morning, when the Grand Division of Gen. Sigel would be on hand and take part in the action. My authority for that statement was derived from the very highest source. The pontoon bridges were kept open all night for Gen. Sigel, but morning dawned and he had not yet crossed them.

Late last evening a council of war was held at the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, consisting of the Commanding General and the Generals commanding his Grand Divisions and Corps. The session lasted until an early hour in the morning. Without knowing positively what took place, I have reason to believe that the plan of the campaign has in part been changed—that after the removal of our wounded from the hospitals in Fredericksburg the entire army will evacuate the city. Among officers and intelligent civilians there seems to be but one opinion concerning the wisdom of this movement.

10 p. m.—Since writing the above I have obtained positive information with regard to the evacuation of Fredericksburg. The entire army will move to this side during the night. The simple circulation of the report this morning seemed to raise the spirits of the whole army. All day long the Rebels have been shelling the city from four batteries to the right of the telegraph road at intervals of about an hour, and not being allowed to return their fire, or rather having no batteries in position to command them, our soldiers were excessively annoyed by it. Soldier or civilian could not ride through the streets of Fredericksburg without being in danger from shell or round shot.

The dead on the battle-field of Saturday still lie unburied. The Rebels having possession of the ground, and being so constantly occupied in watching us, and at work digging rifle-pits and throwing up intrenchments, have not even treated us with the ordinary Christian courtesies, and allow our dead to fester in the sun or freeze in the cold, or rot with the changing elements. From the observatory of the Phillips House, they can be seen lying all over the small field in which French and Hancock were so fearfully cut up and mangled.

It is not using too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison with our own must be insignificant. More than half of the division of Gen. French were placed *hors du combat* before they had fired a shot. Having orders to withhold their fire, charge bayonets and rush upon the intrenchments, they anticipated no obstacle until they should meet in the hand-to-hand fight for the crest of the first range of hills. But how little they knew the foe they had to deal with.

Lying close upon the soft earth, behind a low stone wall and half-destroyed fence, which we had not taken into our calculations as obstacles, the enemy watched the approach of Gen. French until every man in the battle line came under the aim of the best sharpshooters in the Rebel army. In an instant, almost before the fence itself was discovered to be an obstacle, a long, thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence and wall; and at the moment the first volley was fired, sixty pieces of artillery, charged with grape and canister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing lines, raking them in front and upon both flanks. Destruction so terrible never before has been seen during this war.

Gen. French went into the action with 7,000 men. To-night, two days after the battle, but 1,200 men have reported to him. How many of this number were taken prisoners it is almost impossible to tell. But his dead and wounded present a fearful list, as you have already learned by the thousands of names sent over the wires to-night.

Gen. Hancock, who engaged the enemy later in the day and fought upon nearly the same ground, lost but little less than Gen. French. With a division quite as large, he is not able to call together to-night more than 2,000 men, and it is doubtful whether he has that number. Gen. Howard, who was ordered to the support of Gen. Hancock, and went into battle but a short time before dark, lost but 1,000, and now has in his division 6,000 men who are fit to go into action.

The entire loss, therefore, in the corps of Gen. Couch, consisting of the divisions of Gens. Howard, French, and Hancock, and which, on the morning of the battle, contained forty regiments, old and new, amounting to at least 20,000 men, is about 10,000. I think the official reports will not vary from this estimate more than 500, above or below the number.

The losses in Gen. Reynolds's corps of Franklin's Grand Division, which were at first supposed to be but 2,000, are to-night considered by [illegible] Gen. Franklin's staff officers nearly 4,000.

As I am now writing, at 10 o'clock [illegible] army is slowly moving to its position on [illegible] side of the river. The night is intensely dark [illegible] portending a storm. The pontoon bridges swing [illegible] from the east, is blowing furiously [illegible] every gust, and render it very difficult for the [illegible] artillery to cross. Should the Rebels discover what [illegible] are about, they

See Fifth P[age]

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1862.

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

From The Tribune.

The Journal seems in worse humor than usual since the State election, which so demonstrated its sagacity, its fidelity, and its power. It is so blinded by its spite as to expose it to all manner of blunders.

Comments by The Journal.

We intimated, in reply to a covert attack of THE TRIBUNE immediately after the election, that it would, ere long, charge and hold us responsible for the evil itself had wrought. It now does so ambiguously. But we shall not permit any such shirking. The editor of THE TRIBUNE, in a letter to Mr. Seward, the publication of which he demanded, revealed what its readers would not have believed upon authority less conclusive—that Office is the "be all" of his life—Ambition the "end-all" of his labors.

Nothing can be more simple or patent than the causes which occasioned our defeat in November. We had a strong, compact, well-organized party. Gov. Morgan had discharged his duties more than acceptably. In view of the war, which had immensely augmented his labors, he had shown such ability, fidelity and impartiality, that even the Democratic party entertained no hope, and but small desire of change. Though under other circumstances his renomination would not have been suggested, its manifest propriety was leading the public mind in that direction.

But this did not suit THE TRIBUNE and a class of politicians with whom it sympathizes. They demanded a more Radical candidate—a candidate with whom Abolition is the paramount consideration. Hence THE TRIBUNE got up a full head of Abolition steam. Its Editor addressed through his columns an arrogant "H. G." letter to the President, ignoring the Union and the Government, and magnifying Abolition. The great issue of subduing a formidable rebellion, and preserving our Government, upon which we were united, was narrowed down to an Anti-Slavery war, about which the people have been and will remain divided.

The protracted and unsatisfactory progress of the war favored the designs of THE TRIBUNE. Delays and disappointments were attributed to the alleged reluctance of the Administration in giving it an exclusive Abolition character. The people, right in assuming that the war had been too barren of results, adopting the wrong reason, and sent "on to Richmond" delegates to our State Convention. Gov. Morgan and Gen. Dix, either of whom could have been elected, were rejected. Indeed, so resolved was the Convention to separate itself from all Union taint, that it refused a resolution simply recognizing the great services of the patriotic Governor whom it threw overboard! And when, after they had carried Gen. Wadsworth (a Free Soil Democrat) our friends offered and desired to strengthen him by the nomination of Jas. M. Cook (of Whig antecedents), that was refused; and but for Clark B. Cochrane, who seasonably called a portion of the delegates to their senses, a ticket composed exclusively of one stripe, would have been nominated.

Then, in the selection of a State Committee, sinister interests were consulted. That Committee, instead of remaining annual, at Albany, where indispensable information could be obtained, established its headquarters under the eye and ear of THE TRIBUNE, in New-York. THE TRIBUNE members of that Committee, with their congenial attachés, were much more intent upon proscribing and punishing Republicans than in beating the Democracy. Relying upon the large Republican majorities of former years, they supposed that the ticket would elect itself, so, so far as *they* were concerned, it must have done, if elected.

Nor was the election of an ultra nominee for Governor, the only or even the primary object of THE TRIBUNE. "H. G." intended and expected to ride into the United States Senate upon his Abolition whirlwind. But the schemes of "men and mice" are sometimes doomed to disappointment. Such rebukes of personal ambition, however, would not occasion so much regret, if they did not cost the country too much. The building up and preservation of a dominant party, in a great State, is the work of time, thought, vigilance and fidelity. And yet an ambitious individual, with a widely circulating Journal, may so far beguile and mislead its readers, as to overthrow the labor of years in a single day.

Had things been left, last Fall, to take their usual course; had prudent counsels guided the State Convention, we should have rejoiced in the election of Republican State officers, a large majority of Republican Members of Congress, and a strong Republican House of Assembly. But though we "were well," some of us wanted to be better—took [TRIBUNE] medicine—and here we are!"

Rejoinder by The Tribune.

I. It may be that *The Journal* is right with respect to the ruling purpose of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, though the assumption can only be maintained at the expense of his sagacity. An ambitious youth, without money or friends, is very unlikely to attach himself originally and irrevocably to the party which is in a decided minority in the Nation, the State, and the City of his residence, with strong probability of remaining so for at least three-fourths of his adult life. We cannot realize how a young man of even average discernment, to whom Ambition is the be-all and Office the end-all of his aspirations and efforts, should have commenced life in the heyday of Jacksonism and within the shadow of Tammany Hall, and not attached himself to the "machine" known as the Democratic Party.

Let it pass, however, that the Editor of THE TRIBUNE is or has been intensely ambitious of office. It would have been a blessed thing for our State and Country if the Editor of *The Journal* had been impelled by the same passion. For Avarice is more ignoble than Ambition, and the craving for jobs and commissions and the vast wealth suddenly acquired through the operations of the Lobby, the Stock-Board, and the manipulation of Contracts, has a more corrupting influence, alike on the individual and the public, than aspiration to office.

II. Gov. Morgan had been twice a candidate for Governor, and reëlected in 1860 by the magnificent majority of Sixty Thousand. It was very clear, after the military disasters and disappointments of the Summer in Virginia, that neither he nor any other Republican could obtain such a majority in 1862. We do not know that Gov. Morgan desired to run a third time; we are very sure that no sincere, judicious friend could have advised him to do so. That he would have been badly beaten if nominated, we cannot doubt. We may be mistaken: but we think, if he had wished to be a candidate at all hazards, he would have made us aware of that fact. But though we met him repeatedly during the Summer, and supposed we talked with him unreservedly, he never hinted that he expected or desired to be again a candidate.

III. As to Gen. Dix, we did not suppose that he was seriously urged as a candidate till he started for Syracuse. We did not know that he considered himself a member of the Union party. We knew nothing of his views on the great question of the day, and had no assurance that, if nominated on a platform of unqualified support of the President's Proclamation of Freedom, he would not repudiate and decline. If he was against us on this vital matter, we did not wish to support him; if with us, we see not how he could have obtained one vote more than was cast for Gen. Wadsworth. We do not believe the great majorities rolled up for the latter in St. Lawrence, Allegany, Chautauqua, &c., could have been given to Gen. Dix, unless he stood distinctly on the platform that secured them to Gen. Wadsworth.

IV. *The Journal* is quite right in asserting that THE PEOPLE had sent "On to Richmond" delegates to the Union Convention, and that those delegates originally preferred Gen. Wadsworth for Governor. There were several strong and perfectly distinct reasons for this preference. 1. He was an original Free Soil Democrat, and the Republican candidate for Governor had been four times selected from among our good men of Whig antecedents—never once from the other side. It was high time to change, and every way proper to do so. 2. Gen. Wadsworth had been urged to be a candidate in 1860, but refused to do so, believing that Gov. Morgan ought to be reëlected. Gov. Morgan must, on this and other accounts, have preferred Gen. Wadsworth for his successor to one who had never even voted for him.

V. The Editor of *The Journal* has consorted so much with Pro-Slavery Democrats of late, and been so welcomed to their sympathies and their counsels, that he falls very naturally into the use of their catchwords; but that does not make them true. It is false that those with whom we act sought or desired to "narrow down" or pervert the issue which involved the National existence. We have so often repelled this calumny that we feel justified in treating it without ceremony. If the Editor of *The Journal* says he believes that the Government should further have borne and forborne with the great underlying cause of all our woes, he is entitled to be deemed the best authority with regard to his own views and convictions; and so Gen. Wadsworth and the Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Republican voters of our State who hold with us that the Rebellion is only to be effectually smitten through its parent and inciter, Slavery, are entitled to like consideration. We know whether we really believe so or do not: by what right, with what reason, does Thurlow Weed or any other man tell us that we are cheats and dissemblers—that we do not strike at Slavery in order to put down the Rebellion, but oppose the Rebellion in order to put down Slavery? We certainly do most intensely hate both parent and child—we hold them unlovely and detestable in their lives, and in their deaths not to be divided—but we do most sincerely believe that the Rebellion can most effectively be assailed and most surely be crushed through the heart of its fiendish progenitor. So evidently believe our Embassadors at all the leading Courts of Europe: so thinks President LINCOLN, as appears by explicit and solemn assertions in his Proclamation of Freedom: so thinks Gov. SEWARD, if we may accept his official circular of even date with that document to all our Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad, wherein he says:

"I have heretofore indicated to our representatives abroad the approach of a change in the organization of society in the insurrectionary States. That change continues to reveal itself more distinctly every day. In the judgment of the President, the time has come for setting forth the great fact distinctly for the serious consideration of the people in those States, and for giving them to understand that *if they will persist in forcing upon the country a choice between the dissolution of this necessary and beneficent government or a relinquishment of the protection of Slavery, it is the Union, and not Slavery, that must be maintained and preserved.* With this view, the President has issued a proclamation in which he gives notice that Slavery will be no longer recognized in any State which shall be found in armed rebellion on the first of January next. *While good and wise men of all nations will confess that this is just and proper as a military proceeding for the relief of the country from a desolating and exhausting civil war,* they will at the same time acknowledge the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a transaction of such great solemnity and importance. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

[See also his dispatch to Mr. Adams of the 25th, more fully asserting and elucidating the same general views.]

—He who talks as *The Journal* does above concerning the Emancipation policy impeaches the integrity and fidelity of the President and Secretary of State equally with that of the millions who arrived at the same conclusions a little before they did. He virtually holds them up to public reprobation as false to their convictions and their paramount duty. Can he be their true friend?

—This article is already long, and we leave *The Journal's* assaults on the Republican Union State Convention and State Committee unanswered. Having had no part nor lot in nominating a Lieutenant-Governor, nor preparing the Resolves of the Convention, nor in selecting a State Committee, we can only say that we never heard and did not believe that James M. Cook would consent to run for Lieutenant-Governor, and we are sure that a proper resolve approving the official course of Gov. Morgan would have passed that Convention overwhelmingly. We believe none was even suggested to the Convention or its appropriate Committee. That the State Committee labored earnestly and faithfully for the Ticket and the Cause we do know, and we know no reason but that for *The Journal's* persistent, unmeasured defamation.

The Editor of THE TRIBUNE, in repelling an attack from a City cotemporary in which the Editor of *The Journal* was understood to have a personal if not a pecuniary interest, and which has since gone square over to Seymourite Democracy, declared that he would not be a candidate for *any* office depending on the result of our election for 1862, then in prospect. *The Journal*, aware of this, chooses to ignore it in order to render its assault more venomous; but no matter. Had it been our choice to aspire, among others, to the seat in the U. S. Senate to be filled this Winter, we should neither have counted on the support of the Editor of *The Journal*, nor been appalled by the strong probability of his opposition. Chicago had already demonstrated that candidates might not only be nominated but elected who labored under the disadvantage of not enjoying his special favor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Our Democratic sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion—(not with its avowed purpose of dissolving the Union, but with what they regard as its true intent of reducing the Free States to a more complete vassalage to the Slave Power)—are taking ground against the erection and admission of the new State of West Virginia as unconstitutional. Let us look into this.

Virginia, as embodied in or represented in the State Government in power at Richmond, claims to have seceded from and to be no longer a member of the Federal Union. *This* Virginia claims to have united her destiny with Jeff. Davis's "Confederacy," whereof she is a leading member. And she claims by her act of Secession to have taken with her every foot of the territory formerly known as Virginia, including that large section which is still loyal and devoted to the Union. If this assumption is true, Wheeling, where no Rebel flag ever floated, and whose people are all but unanimously loyal, is no longer a city of the United States, and its people are justly exposed to the pains and penalties of treason for resisting and defying the authority of Jeff. Davis & Co.

Where is the man even pretending to be loyal to the United States who upholds this assumption? He must be nearly related to a U. S. army officer who, asking a Union soldier to what regiment he belonged, and being answered "The 7th [loyal] Virginia," rejoined, "*You ought to be fighting on the other side.*"

Yet there are barely two rival hypotheses to this of rampant treason: 1. That which regards the insurgent States as having committed suicide by their treason and to be now merely Federal territory, subject as such to reorganization and readmission; 2. That which regards them as still existing in the persons and deliberate acts of their *loyal* citizens.

Last Winter, we who are stigmatized as "Radicals," because we strike at the root of this atrocious Rebellion, adopted and acted on the former or territorial hypothesis, which denies that there *is*, potentially, any State of Virginia, so long as a majority of her people and the authorities by them constituted are in armed rebellion against the Nation. This position was stigmatized as monstrous, horrible, by our Democratic "conservatives," who regarded it as little better than Secession itself. *Then* we understood them to hold a State as subsisting indestructibly in the person and through the acts of its loyal citizens.

But now that we accept and act upon this theory in the case of West Virginia, they make wry faces at their own physic, and utterly refuse to swallow it. And yet the case is a peculiarly strong one. West Virginia never for one moment assented to nor even acquiesced in Secession. It has remained continuously, defiantly loyal throughout. Her case is totally different from that of South Carolina, or even Tennessee, which has been wholly in possession and under the rule of the Rebels. There has always been a loyal Virginia; that loyal Virginia chose a Legislature and Governor very soon after Letcher & Co. went to their own place; and that Legislature and Governor of *old* Virginia have heartily assented to the formation of the new State of West Virginia under a Constitution framed by a Convention of her People alone. The West Virginia which forms the new State is totally distinct from the old (loyal) Virginia that assents to it; though it happens that most (not all) of the members of the old Virginia Legislature are chosen from the counties which form the new State of West Virginia. The current assumption that the same body has acted alternately as Legislature of Virginia and of West Virginia is entirely at war with facts. Francis H. Pierpont lives in West Virginia, but he is Governor of Virginia proper, and will not be Governor of West Virginia unless and until he shall be elected to that office. And there will be no U. S. Senators from West Virginia until a Legislature, chosen distinctly by and for that State, shall elect them.

As to the Public Debt of Old Virginia, West Virginia will doubtless assume and pay whatever may be adjudged her fair proportion of it. We presume she will court and abide by the decision of any impartial arbiter on that point.

Too long already has the living been chained to the dead. West Virginia belongs by geography and topography, by character and destiny, to the great Free West. She has immense resources in Iron, Coal, Salt, Timber, &c., which have too long awaited development. She ought to be one of the greatest Wool-growing States in the Union. Twenty years of Peace and Freedom should suffice to increase her population from 250,000 to a full million, giving her a power and weight in the Union equal to that of Indiana or Illinois ten to fifteen years ago. It is an ill wind that blows good to no one; and the long meditated treason of the First Families of obstinately decaying Eastern Virginia has at length given her West its ardently coveted but long vainly hoped for opportunity. All hail, then, the new State of WEST VIRGINIA, the mountain home of loyal and liberty-loving freemen!

The counties embraced in the new State are given in the following table, with their white and slave population and per cent of slaves in 1860, and the white and slave population in 1850.

Counties.	1860. Whites.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Per Cent of Slaves.	1850. Whites.	1850. Slaves.
Barbour	8,729	95	1.1	8,706	113
Boone	4,681	158	3.3	3,054	183
Braxton	4,885	104	2.1	4,123	89
Brooke	5,425	18	0.3	4,923	31
Cabell	7,691	305	3.8	5,902	389
Calhoun	2,492	9	0.4	New Co.	
Clay	1,761	21	1.2	New Co.	
Doddridge	5,168	34	0.7	2,718	31
Fayette	5,716	271	4.5	3,780	156
Gilmer	3,685	52	1.4	3,403	72
Greenbrier	10,499	1,525	12.7	8,549	1,317
Hampshire	12,481	1,213	8.9	12,379	1,433
Hancock	4,442	2	.0	4,040	3
Hardy	8,521	1,073	8.2	7,927	1,260
Harrison	13,185	582	4.2	11,213	483
Jackson	8,240	55	0.7	6,430	53
Kanawha	13,787	2,184	13.7	12,001	3,140
Lewis	7,736	230	2.9	9,629	363
Logan	4,789	148	3.0	3,533	87
Marion	12,656	63	0.5	10,439	94
Marshall	12,936	29	0.2	10,050	49
Mason	8,752	386	4.2	6,841	647
McDowell	1,535	0	.0	New Co.	
Mercer	6,428	862	5.3	4,018	177
Monongalia	12,907	101	0.8	12,092	176
Monroe	9,536	1,114	10.5	9,062	1,061
Morgan	3,613	94	2.5	3,431	123
Nicholas	4,470	154	3.3	3,889	73
Ohio	22,196	100	0.4	17,612	164
Pendleton	5,873	244	4.0	5,443	322
Pleasants	2,926	15	0.5	New Co.	
Pochahontas	3,686	252	6.4	3,303	267
Preston	13,183	67	0.5	11,563	87
Putnam	5,708	580	9.2	4,693	639
Raleigh	3,291	57	1.7	1,729	23
Randolph	4,793	183	3.7	5,003	201
Ritchie	6,809	38	0.6	3,886	16
Roane	5,307	72	1.3	New Co.	
Taylor	7,300	112	1.5	5,130	163
Tucker	1,396	20	1.4	New Co.	
Tyler	6,488	18	0.3	5,456	39
Upshur	7,064	212	2.9	New Co.	
Wayne	6,604	143	2.1	4,564	189
Webster	1,552	3	0.2	New Co.	
Wetzel	6,691	10	0.1	4,261	17
Wirt	3,728	23	0.6	3,319	32
Wood	10,791	176	1.6	9,008	373
Wyoming	2,797	64	2.2	1,583	61
Total	334,921	13,271	4.0	253,683	14,203

Here we have a third of a million of white people, (45,000 more than there are in South Carolina, and nearly as many as in Mississippi or Louisiana,) and only 13,271 slaves, or less than four to each hundred whites. The white population has increased 81,232 or 32 per cent in ten years; the slaves have decreased nearly a thousand, or 6¼ per cent in the same period. The whole of old Virginia in the same ten years gained 17 per cent only on her white population, and 7 per cent on her slaves; the entire increase being only 12½ per cent.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the geographical features of West Virginia. It is a land of rough hills and fertile valleys, of innumerable streams, pure and bracing air, and for general salubrity is unsurpassed. The western slopes of the Alleganies contain many excellent stock farms, and, before the war, sent to Eastern markets large numbers of cattle fully equal to those of the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky. The uplands of West Virginia are all well adapted to grazing, producing excellent fodder, and having a milder climate in Winter than the old State east of the mountains. There are also some good sheep farms in the northern counties. Along the Ohio, Monongahela, Kanawha, and the smaller streams, the bottom and plain lands are rich, and particularly good for corn growing. In mineral wealth the new State is particularly fortunate. The Salt Springs of the Kanawha Valley, and the vast beds of coal in other sections are the most important. There are also immense beds of gypsum, with ores of iron, lead, copper, &c. Cannel and bituminous coal of the best quality are among the most valuable deposits of the Kanawha and Ohio Valleys.

Besides the Ohio along the Western frontier, the new State enjoys the benefit of the Monongahela, the Potomac, Great and Little Kanawha, Guyandotte, Greenbrier, and other considerable rivers. The Great Kanawha is navigable from the Ohio to the Great Falls near Gauley, in the salt region. The Northern counties of the new State have the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which separate soon after leaving the Maryland line, running one branch north to Wheeling and another directly west to Parkersburg, on the Ohio. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad comes within a few miles of Hardy County, and the road from Richmond, by way of Gordonsville to Staunton, also comes near to the line of the new State, in Greenbrier County. The James River Canal is another eastern link coming very near the line.

Cut off from the seaboard by almost impassable mountains, and repelling settlers by the stigma, rather than the fact, of Slavery, this highly favored region for farmers has been shunned by the wave of Western-bound agriculturists, and her development has rested altogether with her own hardy, but ill-instructed people. Under her new Constitution, the black shadow of desolation will soon pass away, and the strong arm of free labor will soon give the new State an impetus like that which but a few years ago started Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota into such lusty and promising life.

THE POPULAR HEART.

We showed in our last—not by estimates, or guesses, or calculations, but by the actual returns from every State from which returns have been received—that between three and four Republican voters to one Democrat have volunteered to fight for the Union. Of course, the proportion in the Missouri, West Virginia and Delaware regiments would be much greater than this; but we are content with the vote of the Free States—part of it taken under purely Democratic auspices, but showing a remarkable uniformity in the proportion of Republican to Democratic votes from each State.

The vote of the Iowa Volunteers, reprinted in our last, is full, official, and was recently taken. It shows a political division just about parallel with that in all the Free States from which we have returns—less than four but more than three Republican voters to each Democrat. There is no reason for believing that the proportion in other Free States differs essentially from that exhibited by the States whose soldiers were allowed to vote.

—"But do you maintain that no Republicans have fallen away from the support of the War?"

O no! Some have hid under the bed from fear of a draft; some have fallen away because they discover that war costs money, and involves the payment of taxes; some from dislike of shinplasters, and so on. But the places of such have in good part been supplied by patriotic War Democrats, of the school of Daniel S. Dickinson and Lyman Tremain; of Edwin M. Stanton, Joseph Holt, Robert Dale Owen, and David Tod; so that, were the Volunteers at home to vote, the Union War tickets would sweep the country.

If the Republicans had neither gained nor lost strength relatively since 1860, volunteering alone would have had the following effect upon parties at home, as tested by the Iowa soldiers' vote:

NEW-YORK.

Rep. vote of 1860........362,646 — Dem. vote of 1860......312,510
Gone to the war........ 78,546 — Gone to the war...... 32,898
At home to vote.........259,100 — At home to vote......279,612
Democratic majority owing to this cause......20,512
Majority of Seymour over Wadsworth......10,531
Democratic gain over and above Republican loss on soldiers' vote......7,659
Republican majority in 1860......50,136
Actual Rep. majority in N. Y., including soldiers' vote..43,077

OHIO.

Rep. vote of 1860.......231,610 — Agg. Opp. vote of 1860..211,031
Gone to the war........ 48,928 — Gone to the war...... 15,449
At home to vote........182,682 — At home to vote......195,383
Dem. maj. ow'g to vot'g 12,701
Actual vote of 1862.......178,843 — Actual vote in 1862....184,433
Maj. for Dem. in 1862.. 5,590
Dem. loss since 1860.... 7,111
Actual Republican majority in Ohio, including the votes of absent soldiers, 23,000; an actual gain of 7,111 since 1860.

INDIANA.

Rep. vote of 1860........139,033 — Agg. Opp. vote........133,100
Gone to war........... 29,369 — Gone to the war...... 9,753
At home to vote........109,664 — At home to vote......123,347
Dem. maj. ow'g to vot'g. 13,681
Rep. actual vote in '62..118,577 — Dem. act. vote in '62..128,160
Maj. for Dem.......... 9,643 — Dem. loss in 1860...... 4,040
Actual Republican majority in Indiana, including soldiers' vote, 9,073. Gain since 1860 of 4,040.

ILLINOIS.

Rep. vote of 1860........172,161 — Opp. vote........167,539
Gone to the war......... 46,855 — Gone to the war........ 12,335
At home to vote.........125,306 — At home to vote......155,034
Maj. of Dem. at home.. 29,728
Dem. maj. in '62 about. 18,000 — Dem. loss since '60 abt. 11,000
Actual Republican majority in Illinois, including soldiers' votes, about 16,000. Republican gain since 1860, about 11,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rep. vote of '60 (Gov.)..262,403 — Fusion vote.........230,239
Gone to the war........ 53,405 — Gone to the war....... 16,870
At home to vote.........208,998 — At home to vote......213,469
Maj. of Dem. at home.. 4,471

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rep. vote of '59 (Gov.)..106,537 — Agg. Opp. vote........65,007
Gone to the war......... 22,091 — Gone to the war....... 4,755
Left at home to vote...... 84,446 — Left at home to vote.. 61,252
Maj. of Rep. at home.. 23,194

MAINE.

Rep. vote of '60 (Gov.).. 69,469 — Agg. Opp. vote........ 51,398
Gone to the war....... 14,675 — Gone to the war....... 3,784
Left at home to vote...... 54,794 — Left at home to vote.. 47,614
Maj. of Rep. at home.. 7,180

MICHIGAN.

Rep. vote of 1860...... 88,480 — Opp. vote........ 66,267
Gone to the war.... 18,691 — Gone to the war.... 4,856
Left at home to vote...... 69,789 — Left at home to vote.. 61,411
Maj. of Rep. at home.. 8,378

WISCONSIN.

Rep. vote of 1860...... 86,110 — Opp. vote........ 66,097
Gone to the war.... 18,191 — Gone to the war.... 4,844
Left at home to vote...... 67,919 — Left at home to vote.. 61,253
Maj. of Rep. at home.. 6,666

NEW-JERSEY.

Rep. vote of 1860........ 58,324 — Fusion vote........ 62,801
Gone to the war.... 12,331 — Gone to the war.... 4,001
Left at home to vote.... 45,993 — Left at home to vote.. 58,800
Actual vote of 1862.... 45,715 — Actual vote of 1862.... 61,497

In New-York and New-Jersey alone have the Republicans lost since the vote of 1860. In Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, the vote is light, the elections in those States having taken place before the Democratic party had announced its intention of entering into opposition with the Government. All the States that voted in November polled a heavy vote, and all of them, if we allow for the absent volunteers, show heavy gains for the Administration over the vote of 1860, except New-York and New-Jersey; and in New-Jersey alone have the Democrats an absolute majority.

The Republican party by right of numbers is dominant and sovereign in every free State in this Union except New-Jersey. It has 700,000 soldiers with arms in their hands in the service of their country, while the Democratic party has but 200,000. As sovereign, it has declared the policy to be pursued toward this Rebellion, and has gone forth to execute it. It is petty treason therefore in the Democrats to take advantage of the absence of Republicans in camps to attempt to reverse their policy. Let them beware how they bring dishonor upon the country. Those armed will yet return to their homes, and with them their party to sovereign authority. And then there will be a day of reckoning with those whose sympathy with treason has brought dishonor and disaster upon the country.

THE "OVERTURES" OF PEACE.

We republish on another page from *The Chicago Times* the full statement of Mr. J. Wesley Greene, with affidavit annexed, not because we deem it highly important intelligence, but because it is uncommonly entertaining reading. Following Mr. Greene's statement, we copy from *The Police Gazette* a brief but consummate biographical sketch of Mr. Greene himself, which, as an addendum to that person's remarkable disclosures, is also an entertaining if not valuable contribution to the history of the times. In the sad and sober realities of war we may be pardoned for catching at such little romance as it affords us. Much as we all do or ought to value stern and unswerving truth, an unblushing, naked, well-told and ingenious lie has an attraction for even the most rigidly virtuous. Ours is a fallen nature, O my brethren!

That pure Democratic journal, *The Chicago Times*, says of Mr. Greene's disclosures: "We have not the shadow of a doubt of its perfect and entire truthfulness." It also says that "these overtures are by far the most important event of the war, and the interest of the country in them will be intense;" that the publication is "timely and wise;" that it "raises a direct issue of veracity with the Administration." Whereupon further comment is unnecessary than that incidentally made by *The National Police Gazette* of this date.

But where, in the mean time, is Mr. Chase Barney? Where is Mr. Fernando Wood? Mr. Barney, we believe, is the son or grandson of a Commodore. Is he so unregenerate as to submit to having the wind taken out of his sails in this unceremonious manner? He is somewhat shorn of his laurels as the first herald of peace by the bolder Greene, but it is not too late for him also to raise "a direct issue of veracity with the Administration," and arouse the "intense interest"—what there shall be left of it—of the country. There is, besides, one field left as yet untouched. Mr. Greene may perhaps have exhausted the interest of the interview with Mr. Jeff. Davis—unless that pious gentleman can be reported as indulging in some stronger term than "playing hell;" a more graphic account can hardly be given of the despotic countenance of our amiable President, of the boiling rage of Mr. Stanton, or the calm dignity of Mr. Seward and Mr. Wells; but still there is a theme untouched. Mr. Barney was the bearer of overtures to the Democratic traitors. Let us have a description of those interviews. How did the Woods bear themselves? How did the Governor elect take it? What was the conduct of Border-State Senators? Who jumped out of their boots? Who wrapped their togas round them like noble Romans as they are, and looked down calmly and with dignity upon the coming Centuries, hailing them as the saviors of their country? Here are subjects enough for a facile and graphic pen. Let Barney show how fine a hand he has.

Neither need Mr. Fernando Wood be discouraged by Mr. Greene's fortune. He also is in possession of "overtures" from "leading Southern statesmen," which he had "communicated to the Government." Let us hear his story also. *The National Police Gazette* can say nothing of *him*, at least, that the public does not know already; so he need not be deterred on that account. We pray these gentlemen to follow Mr. Greene's excellent example and make a clean breast of it.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A Full and Detailed Description.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES.

The Gallantry and Bravery of Our Troops.

The Most Intense Fighting of the War.

OUR TROOPS OBLIGED TO FALL BACK.

Great Strength of the Rebel Positions.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1862.

The following is received from your correspondents at Fredericksburg:

FREDERICKSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862—11 p. m.

The third act of the grand martial drama opened on Thursday last is over. Another great battle has been added to the bloody record of the Army of the Potomac.

Night now covers once more with her benign mantle scenes of carnage, strife and destruction. Under her guiding influence, let me attempt to forget the excitement and overcome the fatigues of the day, and describe in concise, though comprehensive terms, the fearful events of which I was an eye-witness during the last 12 hours.

Last evening, a General Council of War, attended by all the grand division, corps, and division commanders, was held at a late hour, at Gen. Sumner's Headquarters, at which Gen. Burnside submitted and explained his plan for the general attack he proposed to make to-day upon the position of the enemy.

The plan comprised a simultaneous advance of our whole line upon the enemy's strong positions on the hills in front of the Left and Right Grand Divisions, which were to be carried by sudden assaults upon the stronghold, of select bodies of troops.

It was in keeping with the well-known boldness and dash of its author, but some doubts were expressed in the Council of its practicability by a number of those in attendance. All, however, expressed their readiness to undertake anything ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and the necessary instructions were given to commence a general movement upon the enemy with daylight.

The fog that kept the valley of the river and the adjacent heights from view every day this week, again prevented the commencement of operations at the stated time. Fortunately, however, it cleared away early in the day, and about 10 o'clock orders were transmitted to the Generals commanding the Right and Left Grand Divisions to prepare to charge immediately the works respectively assigned to them.

THE BATTLE ON THE RIGHT.

Gen. Sumner and staff left their headquarters about 11 o'clock and repaired to the Lacy House, from which a full view of the scene of the impending action on the Right Grand Division could be obtained. Gen. Sumner had selected French's Division of Gen. Couch's corps for the advance of the attacking column.

It had orders to move from its position in the streets of Fredericksburg next to the river to the outskirts of the town, form a line of battle by brigades and preceded by a cloud of skirmishers, move at a double-quick upon the first line of the enemy's works.

Gen. French was necessarily obliged to march his troops in solid columns in parallel streets. As soon as the head of the columns had emerged from the lower into the higher portions of the streets, the enemy's batteries opened upon them from several points. Upon reaching the outskirts of the town, the order was given to deploy, but stone and other fences prevented its ready execution.

During the delay thus caused, the troops were exposed to an enfilading fire which taxed the advance of the troops most severely.

The line being formed at last, about noon the order to advance was given. The line moved up and over a low range of elevations and down toward the foot of the hills on which the enemy's breastworks were situated. From houses, rifle-pits, barricades, across the roads and other shelters, the Rebel sharpshooters now opened from all sides with fearful effect. The vigor of the fire of the Rebel artillery also steadily increased, and when the line reached the foot of the second range of hills, a perfect hail of lead fell upon it. The advance, however, was continued until within a few hundred yards of the crest of the hills, when a rapid succession of terrific volleys from long lines of Rebel infantry, suddenly rising in front of their works, checked it.

From the position they had gained our troops now exchanged round after round with the enemy until their ammunition became exhausted, and the line fell back some distance, leaving nearly one-half of its number on the field, to make room for Gen. Hancock's division.

This division engaged, likewise formed in parallel lines of brigades. It moved forward steadfastly up to the point where French's had received its check, where it was also stopped by the murderous fire of the Rebel infantry and artillery.

For two hours it alternately replied to the enemy's musketry and attempted to make its way up the second range of hills. Although unable to advance, and continually losing numbers, it fought until its ammunition gave out, when it was relieved by Howard's division, and retired nearer to town.

Howard's command went into action about 3 o'clock. One after the other of its brigades was advanced to the front; but, like those of French and Hancock did not succeed in reaching the enemy's works. The last of it, under Gen. Sully, was ordered to charge up the hill with the bayonet, and moved forward in most gallant style, but was checked, as all the other troops had been.

Shortly after French's Division had moved to the attack, Sturgis's Division of Willcox's Corps advanced over a parallel road on the left of our right upon the works and batteries covering the enemy's right flank. It experienced the same difficulties in forming, in consequence of obstructions on the ground, as French's, but pushed forward with the utmost determination, halting only at times to open its way by musketry.

It reached within eighty yards of the crest of the hill it aimed to take, but having been fearfully weakened in numbers during its advance, had to halt. It held the point gained for three hours.

Notwithstanding it was confronted by vastly superior numbers of infantry, and enfiladed by batteries on each flank—even after its ammunition had all been spent, it did not give way, but firmly held its ground until properly relieved shortly before sunset.

When Howard's Division moved to the front, the last of the available force of Couch's corps, forming our extreme right, was employed. Of Willcox's corps, Getty's Division, which had been held in reserve during the day, was all that were at command, after Sturgis's had become exhausted by the severity of its protracted struggle, Burns having been sent early in the morning to establish connection

between the left and right, and not being within ready march.

Fortunately, however, Butterfield's corps of Hooker's Grand Division, which was acting as a reserve to the right, as Stoneman's was to the left, came to the rescue, when the energies of Wilcox's and Couch's corps had been nearly spent. It had commenced moving across the river, over the upper and middle bridges, as soon as the advance of Couch's and Wilcox's troops furnished room for it in the lower part of the town.

It had all moved across between four and five o'clock. Shortly before dark Humphrey's and Griffin's Divisions were ordered to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Gen. Couch on the right and Gen. Wilcox on the left. They reached the front and formed in line just before sunset, and at once charged upon the enemy's works.

Humphrey's division came within a short distance of them, and Griffin's reached the point held by Sturgis, which respective positions they have since occupied.

During their advance the firing from the Rebel artillery reached the highest intensity of the whole day, but ceased shortly after nightfall.

Simultaneous with the advance of Griffin and Humphrey, Getty's Division moved from its position up the valley of a little stream skirting the town and advanced to the base of the hill occupied by the Rebel batteries on the extreme right, driving the Rebel infantry from behind a stone wall from which they had greatly troubled our troops during the day.

Here it lay during the night. Sykes's Division of Butterfield's Corps followed between Griffin and Humphrey to the front, but arrived too late for action. Thus ended the conflict between our right and the Rebel left.

THE BATTLE ON THE LEFT.

The lines of Gen. Franklin, as formed for the attack, represented an obtuse angle, one line of which —Gen. Reynolds's Corps—extended diagonally from the river bank.

Smith's corps in a line parallel with the river formed on the right of Wilcox's corps. The extreme left was three miles below Fredericksburg, and the right of the Left Grand Division was less than two miles from the town. The extent of Gen. Franklin's lines then was more than a mile from right to left.

The position of the different divisions was as follows, commencing on the right: First, Brooks's Division, which lay upon the ground along the road to Fredericksburg, running parallel with the river, and half way between it and the Rebel batteries.

Howe's Division next formed on the left; on his right joined Reynolds's corps, the 1st Division of which, Gen. Gibbons commanding, took position in advance beyond the road. Meade's Division formed an angle with Gibbons and extended toward the river. Doubleday was next to Meade, and rested on the river. This in general was the position of the Left Grand Division when the action commenced.

The first fire was made by the skirmishers of the 13th Massachusetts in our front. They had moved cautiously in advance of our lines for half a mile, when discovering the enemy's pickets they fired upon them. Cannonading soon commenced in earnest. The hazy atmosphere of the early part of the day having cleared away so as to give to each of the contending parties a view of the position taken by the other, Hall's Battery, the 2nd Maine, discovered a battery of the enemy in close proximity and opened a rapid and vigorous fire upon it.

In a few moments the artillery fire extended along the entire line. The 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Ransom; Cooper's battery of Pennsylvania Reserves, and others, made and received a severe attack. The skirmishing was kept up as our lines advanced, and the position of the enemy in the woods was almost reached. A scattering musketry fire continued from the first advance, about 9 o'clock, till noon, and with occasional lulls. The cannonading was heavy and severe.

During the advance of the Left Grand Division upon the enemy's position, Maj.-Gen. Stoneman's corps of the Second Grand Division, Hooker's, which had moved to the vicinity of the river the evening previous, moved over the bridges. Gen. Birney's Division, on the advance, moved toward the left to the support of that portion of the line. Great enthusiasm was excited among the troops as the battle flag of Gen. Birney, of Stoneman's Corps, was seen moving across the plain, in advance of the flag, in deep column, winding onward from the river.

Gen. Birney had received orders to place himself in position to support the right of Gen. Reynolds's corps in an attack which was momentarily expected to be made. Orders to advance having been received, Gen. Gibbons's and Gen. Meade's divisions were directed to advance upon the enemy in the woods and upon the hill, holding the position if support should come to them, abandoning it in case they should be too severely pressed.

Now came the most successful and determined effort on this part of our line. The attack was made from the point of intersection of the angle formed by our lines already referred to. This point was nearest to the woods, and the enemy's shells were falling thickly about it.

Gibbons's Division and the Pennsylvania Reserves advanced boldly toward the works of the enemy. They pushed determinedly through the brushwood and bushes on to a grove of cedars, and through these up the hills toward the breastworks of the enemy. The works were carried, many prisoners captured, and the crest of the hill gained, not, however, without a heavy loss.

Gen. Gibbons has fallen, wounded in the arm, while leading his command to the attack. The works of the enemy at this point were gained, but not held. The enemy, unfortunately, possessed the strength to concentrate overwhelming numbers of fresh troops upon the threatened point, and for all the valor of those who survived, and all the sacrifices of those who fell, the position had to be abandoned, and our troops were compelled to fall back to the plain.

They had penetrated beyond the railroad and the Bowling-Green turnpike, through the woods and across the outer work of the enemy to the top of the hill, and were then forced back to this side of the railroad, where they maintained their stand in advance of that they had originally occupied.

In the meantime Gen. Doubleday had been constantly pushing the enemy upon the left. A most determined resistance was made by the enemy as skirmishers and with reserves and artillery. The fire which during the forenoon was kept up on the left, told of the most severe fighting. For full a mile the enemy was pressed back, contesting the ground inch by inch, receiving and inflicting heavy loss. The enemy fell back upon his defenses and the advantage gained was indecisive.

During these successive advances and checks along the Center and Left Grand Divisions, an uninterrupted shelling was kept up by the Rebel batteries upon the bodies of troops at different points of the plain. At a large stone mansion near the center of our line, used as a field hospital during the day, an incessant fire was directed.

Near this building Gen. Bayard found an untimely death. A shell struck him while sitting under a tree within a few yards of Gen. Franklin, in the leg, without exploding. His leg was nearly torn off, and he died in the course of the evening.

Toward the middle of the afternoon the firing along the lines of the Left Grand Division grew weaker and gradually settled into a comparative lull.

Shortly before sunset, however, the firing on the extreme left was again renewed with increased vigor, and kept up until after dark. At 5½ o'clock it gradually died away, and at 6 o'clock it had entirely ceased.

On the left as well as on the right the battle came short of our expectations.

We gained some ground, but failed to realize the main object of the day's work—namely, the dislodgement of the enemy from their intrenched position on the hights overlooking the plain, held by the Left, and the town, occupied by the Right Division. New efforts, new sacrifices of life, will be required to accomplish it.

By far the severest fighting occurred on the right. All the Generals that have participated in the battle of Antietam say that to-day's contest on this portion of the line exceeded it in intensity. The Rebels had our troops most decidedly at a disadvantage. Their infantry fought principally under cover, while their artillery had it almost all their own way from its elevated position.

On the right it was found impossible to bring any of our artillery into action, for want of proper positions in the early part of the day, until late in the afternoon, when a single battery, Phillips's, was employed in sections from high points of the streets of the town. At least sixty pieces played upon our right from the enemy's batteries during the greater portion of the day.

I found it impossible to obtain anything like a trustworthy estimate of our losses up to the moment of closing. I have questioned nearly all the corps and division commanders, but they were unable to give even approximative figures. The right suffered most heavily—probably two-thirds more than the left.

French's division lost most. The Rebel loss is undoubtedly much smaller than ours.

Orders were issued this evening to prepare for a renewal of the attack along the whole line at 9 a. m.; but when the hard usage nearly the whole of our right has experienced will become fully known to Gen. Burnside, the order will undoubtedly be countermanded.

That portion of the army is certainly not fit to go again into action to-morrow.

From prisoners taken on the left it was ascertained that Longstreet and Jackson's Grand Divisions were on the Rebel left in the early part of the fight, and Hill on the right, but in the course of the day Hill finding himself hardly pressed by Franklin, was supported by a part of Jackson's forces.

Provision and ammunition trains are now moving across the bridge to supply our troops. The fatigue and exposure of the last three days has greatly told on their effectiveness.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 14—11:30 a. m.

There is no fog to-day, the sun shining brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight this morning, there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, where Gens. Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slacked about an hour afterward, and was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of Gen. Franklin's division down the river. The object of both parties was evidently to feel the other.

During last night and this forenoon, the Rebels have considerably extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few were to be found yesterday.

Our dead, which were killed yesterday while charging in front of the enemy's works, still remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night, the Rebels would open fire with infantry; but the wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead obtained are now being buried.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The weather to-day has been clear and warm, with a strong southerly wind. The roads are in very good condition.

The position of the two armies remains nearly the same. There was not much artillery firing this afternoon by either party. The shots fired by the Rebels were thrown into the city.

The enemy, who are in plain view, are not idle, but busily employed in strengthening their position. Most of the wounded to-day were removed from the city to this side of the river, as on the renewal of the battle, the Rebel guns would likely cause its destruction.

Over 700 prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Morning, Dec. 15—11 a. m.

There was considerable firing yesterday between the advanced troops of the two armies.

At one time the Rebels showed a disposition to move on Gen. Franklin's forces.

Occasionally the Rebels would throw a few shells among our troops, just to remind us that they were still there.

With these exceptions, everything was quiet.

There is some skirmishing this morning, with considerable artillery firing.

The body of Gen. Bayard left for Washington to-day. He was to have been married next Wednesday.

Details of the Capture of Fredericksburg.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 11—11 p. m.

To-day's great work is over. Gen. Burnside's debut, as Commander-in-Chief in action, has begun, and so far proved successful. The laurels this day has given him are most honorable. By securing a firm foothold on the right bank of the Rappahannock, in the face of the main army of the enemy, he has performed the most difficult operation known in the science of war, and the boldest and grandest undertaking by any of our Generals since the outbreak of the Rebellion. That he has accomplished so much, with little loss of life and limb, entitles him to the more credit.

The sun rose doubly vailed, by an innauspicious fog, and the dense, long volumes of smoke constantly belched forth from the hundred and more guns playing upon the doomed City of Fredericksburg since daybreak. Soon after these headquarters, from their unequaled opportunities for observing the scene of action, became the center of interest, and continued so throughout the day. Gen. Burnside, with a brilliant suite, appeared about 8 o'clock, and was followed in the course of the morning by nearly all the grand division, corps and division commanders, accompanied by their staff escorts, with whom he remained until the closing events of the afternoon.

The hundreds of officers and orderlies distributed in picturesque groups around the mansion occupied by General Sumner, the bodies of infantry and cavalry continually moving past, the terrible roar of the artillery, mingled with the cheering sounds of bands of music, formed an *ensemble* words cannot describe.

The original programme for the movements of to-day included, beside the crossing of the infantry at five different points, a diversion by our whole cavalry to the enemy's rear. The latter part was entirely abandoned last evening—the former not having been carried out at daybreak, as ordered, in consequence of the inability of the engineers to complete the bridges within the fixed time.

The failure at the first stage of the proposed operations rendered the prospect rather dubious; but, fortunately, the apprehensions raised by it were not realized.

The presence of a considerable infantry force in the town having become disclosed by their attempt to stop the progress of the engineers early in the morning, the next step to be taken was to drive the enemy by shot and shell from their shelter among the houses in the vicinity of the points selected for the heads of the bridges. For this purpose an almost uninterrupted bombardment from nineteen batteries of heavy and light caliber was kept up for nearly ten hours. The intensity of this may be judged from the fact that at times over 500 shots were fired per minute. Some of the batteries used nearly 200 rounds. Artillerymen that have been engaged in the battles on the Peninsula and Maryland, say that the work there was not half as heavy as here. Toward noon the embarrassing fog had cleared away and a clear view of the opposite side was had. About 3 o'clock the firing ceased for half an hour. After its expiration it was suddenly renewed with doubled vigor along the entire line, and under the protection of a perfect hail of projectiles of every description, enfilading and sweeping every street leading to the river, the crossing was commenced near the uppermost bridge, by Col. Hall's 3d Brigade of Howard's division of Couch's corps, with the 7th Michigan in the van, in the gallant manner fully described in the accompanying correspondence.

Shortly after dark all the five bridges were completed; but only the three brigades of Howard's division crossed over. They were, however, so distributed in the lower part of the city as to secure the complete protection of the bridges from any attack by infantry. The Rebel batteries are so situated on hills that they cannot reach the river bed. The structures here may be considered safe, and the passage of the army assured.

Early to-morrow morning, the whole army will move across. The remainder of Sumner's grand division, consisting of Couch's two other divisions, and Wilcox's corps, together with Hooker's entire grand division of Stoneman's and Butterfield's corps will follow on the three upper bridges, and Franklin's grand division of Reynolds's and Smith's corps on the two lower ones. One division of each of the two corps of each grand division will cross on the same bridge. As soon as the infantry is over, part of the artillery will follow; next the ammunition trains; then the ambulances, and last the supply trains.

Howard's division was alone thrown across to-night, in order to avoid any risk involved in putting the river between greater portions of the army from possible unexpected movements of the Rebels, whose conduct during the day has been extremely puzzling to our Generals. They replied to our artillery only at long intervals, and with few guns, their heaviest fire—some twelve shots—being directed upon Howard's division as it was filing down the bluffs to the river previous to crossing. Their infantry forces in the town consisted of only one brigade. The smallness of this force, in connection with the fact that they knew with daybreak of our intention to cross, indicates that their Generals did not mean to dispute seriously the occupation of the city.

Gen. Burnside stated this morning that he had positive information of a diversion of twenty thousand of the enemy to Port Royal, 20 miles below, upon the supposition of an expected attempt on our part to cross at that point. This seems to show the complete ignorance of the Rebel Generals of our real intentions. The diverted column is presumed to have reappeared before us this evening. It is the opinion of our leading Generals that, if the Rebels do not attack us to-morrow, a general engagement is not likely to take place to-morrow, as the vastness of the army will require the entire day for its passage, notwithstanding it will move over five bridges. Their artillery will probably open on our infantry while it will be passing over the hills to the river, but our own will doubtlessly silence their guns in a short time.

I can state, on the highest authority, that Gen. Burnside will, as soon as the army is across the river, immediately proceed to the work of driving them from their intrenchments on the hills with the aid of our artillery on this side of the river, where it will remain until the contest is ultimately decided. Opinions among our officers vary greatly as to whether the enemy will attack, await our attack, or fall back in the direction of Richmond.

In the course of the morning considerable skirmishing took place in the streets of Fredericksburg between our infantry and the Rebel pickets in the upper part of the city. But now every thing is quiet, and an unusual stillness has settled upon the scene of the grand events of the day, in most striking contrast to the violent sounds and strife of a few hours ago. Of all the hundreds of thousands now around me, seeking in sleep forgetfulness of dangers past and coming, Gen. Burnside probably rests easiest, weighed down as he was until morning with the consciousness of the great responsibilities imposed upon him. Up to this noon many of his most prominent lieutenants doubted the feasibility of the movements he was bound to execute during the day.

But he, bold, confiding in the justness of his cause and the gallantry of his soldiers, ventured and won. May he awake to other days of triumph.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. SUMNER, Midnight, Dec. 11, 1862.

I have just returned from Fredericksburg. Last Spring, when I for the first time visited this, the most important city in the Valley of the Rappahannock, I was struck with its strong resemblance to the old villages in New-England, where scarcely a modern dwelling can be found, and everything bears a quiet, cultivated, finished look, as if it had closed its career of enterprise upon this earth and had retired upon a respectable competency. But to-day this city, once so quiet and attractive, is a deserted, ruined, demolished town—a heap of smoldering ruins and falling dwellings, which have for weeks been tenantless and forsaken. Who would recognize it to night? The heavens are red with the flames of the old mansions; the atmosphere is full of the smoke from the smoldering embers. The desolating blasts of war prayed and sought for, have at last been visited upon her. What she chose, rather than surrender, has been her portion.

But upon entering Fredericksburg and groping through streets choked with burning timber and the mangled bodies of those who stayed until it was too late "to flee unto the mountains," allow me to return to this side of the Rappahannock, and from the Phillips mansion, now so well known to the readers of the Northern Press as the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, review the events of the past few days.

In my last, a battle, the greatest and the most important in its political results of any fought during the war, was predicted, in a few days. All who were within the lines of the Army of the Potomac saw it day by day gradually approaching. The exact day and perhaps the week no one could tell. But that this great army was soon to be hurled with all the force and all the skill its General could command upon the enemy no one, at all familiar with the army, for a moment doubted.

Quartermasters were straining every nerve to have everything in their departments ready at a moment's notice; commissaries were urging forward rations in abundance for long marches and a fatiguing campaign; the great pontoon train, drawn by one thousand horses, and managed by 3,000 picked men, had every man at work night and day to have every bolt and rope and cord and anchor in hand and in its proper place; regiments and brigades were being daily drilled in the maneuvers of the battle-field; heavy trains of ammunition wagons were rumbling over the frozen roads; artillery companies were going through the rapid movements required for the hottest action; everything, from the minutest detail up to the more general arrangements of the army, was being closely attended to and pushed forward to a state of efficiency with all the energy the heads of the different departments could command. Notwithstanding the apparent inactivity of the army, one could hardly see all these vast preparations going on without feeling his blood flow quicker in his veins, his pulse throb, and his heart beat with more rapid ticks, and seeing in his dreams some of the sufferings and ghastly scenes of the battle-field.

At last the day drew near. Yesterday there was unusual commotion in camp. All knew by instinct what it meant. The General commanding the army was seen in close consultation with the Generals commanding grand divisions. Huge maps, with every creek and valley and hill, with every house and hut and barn, every bridge and pool, distinctly traced upon them, were spread out upon big tables, scanned, and traced with the closest scrutiny. The brains of those upon whom the responsibility of the battle would rest were tasked to their fullest capacity. An able General, with a half clad and half frozen army at his command, who expected to be replenished in the inner and the outer man from the stores of his antagonist, lay watching him behind the hights of Fredericksburg, and was to be met, defeated, and, if possible, annihilated.

The evening of the day upon which the struggle was to commence approached. The cold, from which the troops had been suffering for the past few days, had made the roads hard and firm, so that transportation of all kinds could be easily moved. These fine roads must not pass unimproved. The pontoon train can be easily moved to the river. The heavy siege guns and all kinds of artillery could be wheeled to commanding positions. Now is the time to cross the river and assault the enemy in his stronghold, if ever.

The commanding General saw with unerring instinct the advantages of his situation. A heavy fog had for several days concealed his army from the enemy. His activity could be known to him only through spies. Early yesterday morning the order went forth. Gen. Sumner, next in rank to Gen. Burnside, commanding the right wing, is to have the advance. The pontoon train is to be laid in the night, and in the morning under the fire of nearly one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, the right and left wings of the army are to cross. So we were informed from highest sources as the evening approached. In anticipation of a great battle, but few persons are blessed with so equable a nervous organization as to be able to sleep very much. The hazardous undertaking, too, of laying the pontoon bridge at night was of itself sufficient to create not a little anxiety. The boats are so heavy, the number of horses required to draw them so great, and the danger of panic among both men and horses, so common when at work under a fire from musketry and artillery, that the success of this the first movement was looked upon with much apprehension.

The Engineer Corps consisted of 3,600 men, under the command of Gen. Woodbury. It is composed of two regiments of volunteers, the 50th New-York, under Col. Stuart, the 15th New-York, Col. McLeod Murphy, and four companies of regulars.

It was originally designed to throw across five bridges, but late in the afternoon the order was changed to three. The points selected were the old pontoon crossing of the Gen. McDowell, a few rods above the Lacey House, the old ferry below the Railroad Bridge, and a spot about one mile and a half south of the Railroad. The distance from the first to the third bridge, or rather from the right to the left, is two miles.

The labor of transporting the boats to the river was performed during the night. On the way six of the teams broke down, and the boats had to be left on the road. All the others arrived safely at the river bank, at the points selected for crossing. At 4½ this morning the boats were floated out into the river.

Capt. Brainard, who had command of the bridge on the right, succeeded in completing it to within twenty feet of the opposite shore, when, just as he was having the last boats moved to their places, a murderous volley from 200 or 300 sharpshooters, concealed in the houses, was poured upon his men. Twenty of his best men were wounded at the first fire—himself, severely, among the number. In the second round, Capt. Perkins of the same regiment, the 50th New-York, fell dead, and Capt. McDonald severely wounded. The loss of these experienced officers and men compelled the remaining portion of the corps to fall back and abandon the bridge.

The volley from the sharpshooters was fired at precisely half-past five, upon a signal from two guns placed upon the hills below Fredericksburg. The instant the Rebels opened this battery and the sharpshooters fired upon the engineers, a tremendous fire from twenty batteries, comprising one hundred and twenty pieces, placed in commanding positions, from Falmouth on the right to half a mile below the city on the left, was poured direct upon Fredericksburg! This order to shell the city never would have been given had not the Rebels themselves used the brick and stone dwelling houses on the banks of the river for fortresses for their sharpshooters. The moment this stream of shell from all the batteries in line fell upon the city, the Rebels, by hundreds and thousands, could be seen flying from the dwellings in every direction.

Upon the first slight cessation of the bombardment, and as the smoke and fog lifted, women and children were heard screaming and begging to be brought to this side of the river, and one poor woman was seen wringing her hands and crying, "Oh, my God! oh, my God! Save my child, it is burning to death." A shell had exploded in the house and the building was in flames. In a short time other dwellings were on fire, and the scene then became one no pen can describe, no artist picture. The rapidity of the fire surpassed anything upon the field of Antietam. The gunners simply aimed at any mansion they pleased and then discharge their pieces. From half-past five until twelve there was no cessation of more than two or three moments duration. At twelve the fog lifted and a full view of the city and the surrounding country was afforded. Fifteen dwelling-houses were then on fire.

The Rebels, behind their intrenchments on the hills, remained as quiet as the grave. Not a shot had they fired since the signal guns at daylight. Reports ran through the camps that they had fallen back to the second range of hills, and would not offer battle until we had moved upon their own ground. From 12 until 3 o'clock our batteries rested, the work upon the pontoon bridges was suspended, and all sorts of wild stories gained currency. At 3 the ball again opened. All the batteries were directed at one spot, the dwelling on the bank of the river near where the pontoon on the right was to be laid. The object was to drive the sharpshooters from under the cover of the stone and brick buildings, and enable the engineers to complete the laying of the bridge. This last cannonade was the most terrific of the day, and approached the sublime in all its features. No one will ever forget it who witnessed it.

The afternoon was soft, and clear, and beautiful. Gen. Sumner's Grand Division was drawn up in battle line awaiting the order to cross the river. Gen. Howard had been given the place of honor, and was to have the advance. Gen. Dana's old brigade, now commanded by Col. Hall, was to be the first to cross the river. The 7th Michigan and the 19th and 20th Massachusetts marched down to the bank of the river to support the Engineer corps in finishing the bridge, but through some misunderstanding the corps did not obey the order to go on with their work, but left it for the 7th Michigan, Col. Baxter, to complete. Determined that the bridge should be laid and Gen. Howard's Division over the river before sunset, these brave soldiers sprang into the boats, and, under the fire of the sharpshooters with our own shell falling by hundreds all around them, effected a landing on the opposite side, drove the riflemen from their hiding-places, killed and wounded fifteen, and took fifty prisoners.

The moment the boats touched the shore a shout went up from the cannoniers at our guns, from the soldiers drawn out in line of battle, from line and staff officers gathered by hundreds to witness the crossing, and from all spectators of whatever rank or class, that almost drowned the roar of artillery. At this moment Gen. Sumner and his staff came riding up, and seeing what had been accomplished, ordered a band near him to strike up Dixie. The leader said he could not play Dixie, but would give him Yankee Doodle, and the band were about placing their instruments to their mouths, when a round shot from the enemy's battery, which had remained silent all day, fell plump in their midst, and with it fell all the brave band upon their bellies, as if each had been struck on the head with the shot. Discovering however in a moment that they were not hit, they sprang to their feet, dropped their instruments, and ran.

In the first boat that crossed the river was a little drummer boy of the 7th Michigan, 10 years old, by the name of Henderson, who had begged to be allowed to go over in the first boat. He was one of the first to dash up the bank, and actually captured a Rebel. It is unnecessary to say that this drummer boy is not of that band.

The bridge at the Lacy House having been laid amid the applause of thousands, the 87th Pennsylvania Regiment, determined not to be outdone by the 7th Michigan, without orders, and in the face of a severe fire, laid the bridge near the railroad, crossed it, dashed up into the city, and came around one of the streets, and shook hands with the Michigan boys.

At this moment Gen. Burnside came upon the ground, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. I have seen many receptions of McClellan by his troops, but never saw one more spontaneous than this.

During the hottest fire to-day, a lady connected with the Sanitary Department sat upon the porch of the Lacey House, looking out upon Fredericksburg, and saw the cannonading until it ceased. She was constantly exposed to the fire of sharpshooters as well as Rebel shell.

As Gen. Howard's Division crossed the bridge, the Rebels opened fire upon them from the hills with 6-pounder round shot, but hit no one. They also brought out two brigades of infantry. At sunset all firing ceased. Gen. Howard's, of Sumner's Grand Division, and Gen. Newton's, of Franklin's, are the only troops now on the other side of the river. To-morrow all expect to cross.

N. P.

The Movement of the Left Grand Division.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 11, 1862.

THE BUILDING OF THE BRIDGES.

The point designated for the crossing of the Left Grand Division was two miles south of Fredericksburg. Two bridges were to be thrown across the river. The construction of the first of these was intrusted to Lieut. Comstock, Chief of Engineers on Gen. Burnside's Staff; the second was built under the direction of Lieut. Chas. E. Cross of the U. S. Engineers.

The 3d Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, Gen. C. T. Jackson, remained on picket duty during the night at the point where the crossing was to be effected. The night was beginning to wear away, and the Rebel picket-fires, a stone's-throw distant, had begun to grow dim before the boats were in readiness and all the preparations completed for the building of the bridges. All night long the air had been filled with rumblings, as the boats were being moved over the frozen ground, and there was many a fear entertained lest the sound might convey to the enemy a warning of our approaching movement.

Half a dozen boats had been thrown out and anchored in the river; the timbers had connected them together, and the planks had been laid. The men, who understood each his appropriate task, were laboring like bees under the stimulus of a constant expectation of volleys of bullets, whizzing from the Rebel riflemen secreted behind a slight elevation on the opposite bank. The picket fires of the enemy had gone out, and they were working quietly and apprehensively upon the bridges when a line of skirmishers, debouching from the woods, poured upon them a volley of bullets. The men dropped into the boats to escape the fire, and lay there until the enemy were driven away by a few successive charges of shrapnell from the batteries at the right and left of the bridges.

Several of the men were wounded—one only seriously—and the boats were also pierced through in several places. The enemy were dispersed and the work upon the bridges renewed, until a similar attack forced the engineers to drop again into the bottoms of their boats. The Rebels were driven away a second time, and ceased thereafter to disturb the progress of the work.

Soon after the second attack, a wild, dare-devil fellow appeared upon the further end of the bridge, mounted upon a fine horse, and flourishing a sword in his hand, shouted, defiantly, "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," and then rode around upon the bank of the river with an air of complete indifference. He was immediately the mark for a score of bullets, not one of which struck him or disturbed the equanimity of his bearing.

The bridges were built, one by the 15th New-York Engineers, and the other by the United States Engineers. The former was completed at 9 o'clock, and the latter at 11 o'clock a. m.

Far less difficulty was experienced in building the bridges upon the left than upon the right. The obstacles which the enemy presented were insignificant compared with what would have been expected had it been their purpose to have detained us. The ice in the river was the occasion of no little difficulty, and to this is mainly attributable the delay in the completion of the work until after sunrise.

The following are the names of those who were wounded during the construction of the two bridges for the Left Grand Division:

James Savage, United States Engineers, slightly.
Corporal Wm. Doyle, 15th New-York Engineers, ankle.
Michael Fox, 15th New-York Engineers, ankle.
Corporal John Farrell, 15th New-York Engineers, arm.
Austin Devenobe, 15th New-York Engineers, thigh.
John File, 15th New-York Engineers, arm.
—— Dutcher, 15th New-York Engineers, foot.

The value of the services of the Engineer corps cannot be too warmly appreciated. While they have never an opportunity of displaying their courage on the battle-field, they certainly, in such occasions as these, engaged in the very presence of the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters, in duties where they have no opportunity either for attack or self-defense, display the soldierly virtues to a degree which entitles them to the most appreciative recognition.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

During the entire day no large bodies of the enemy were visible upon Gen. Franklin's front. Lines of skirmishers were now and then appearing upon the top of the high bank of the river, drawing, at every favorable opportunity, the fire from our batteries. The houses upon the other side were supposed to harbor the enemy's sharpshooters, and were accordingly riddled with shell thrown at short range. On one occasion the smoke and dust which was raised by the bursting of a shell, completely hid the building near where it exploded. Our artillery practice was remarkably accurate, and only transitory glimpses of the enemy, sure not to expose himself for a long time to our fire, were afforded during the entire day. Sufficient signs were, however, observed to prove that the enemy are directly in front of us in large numbers.

Not a cannon-shot from the enemy replied to the constant fire which was maintained by our batteries from early daylight until noon. Only the occasional shot of some sharpshooter, or a volley of musketry from the enemy's skirmishers, was drawn from the Rebels. Their passiveness seemed ominous. We had abundant evidence of their presence, and it seemed more than probable that their apparent inactivity was intended to lead us into the belief that they had retreated, and thus render our destruction doubly sure. To-morrow will discover the purpose of to-day's apparent indisposition to respond to our attack.

THE MASSING OF GEN. FRANKLIN'S COMMAND NEAR THE BRIDGES.

At noon, having failed to draw the enemy into an artillery duel, or to discover any evidences of the concentration of their guns upon the pontoons, the different portions of the Left Grand Division were massed together upon the wide interval which stretches away from the river to the bluffs in the rear upon which the principal portion of our artillery was posted. Here they were arranged to be in readiness for the most speedy crossing of the river, and the crowded plain presented an appearance, the impressiveness of which is by no means approached by the ordinary accumulations of armed men in line or in column.

INACTIVITY DURING THE AFTERNOON.

The afternoon witnessed scarcely an indication of hostility in Gen. Franklin's division, which, fully ready to advance, was awaiting only the completion of the bridges at Fredericksburg and the coöperation of the Right and Center Grand Divisions.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER.

Gen. Franklin's command, although ready for the advance before noon, did not receive orders for the movement until sunset. The Grand Division was led off in two columns, the 2d R. I. Vols., Colonel Frank Wheaton, of Gen. Devin's brigade, Gen. Newton's division and Smith's corps, being the first to cross the river. It marched rapidly down the bank and reaching the bridge, started over it at double quick, and arriving upon the other side of the river, they rushed up the hill beyond, and deployed rapidly as skirmishers to the right and left.

They had been over but a moment when they were met by a rapid succession of musket shots from the riflemen of the enemy, who fell back before them, as the regiments behind came up to their support. Gen. Norton's division moved over with alacrity, and was soon formed in line of battle upon the crest of a hill. At the sight of them fairly established in threatening attitude upon the ground lately held by enemy, a shout was raised from the north side of the river, which gave confidence to the detachment already over, and showed their own eagerness to follow immediately.

Presently a momentary confusion was apparent. The order to advance had been countermanded, and the troops upon the bridge had wheeled about and commenced returning. Some animals upon the bridges became refractory, and the men, not understanding the sudden occasion which called them back, surmised that the enemy were coming upon them, and for a moment seemed affected with slight symptoms of panic.

The commotion, however, soon subsided, and the detachment which had been sent across the river was soon back again with the remainder of the command, and is now awaiting the order to renew the attempt to-morrow morning.

J. B. H.

The Battle on Saturday—Dispatch to the President.

The following dispatch was received by the President at 4 o'clock Sunday morning:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 14.

"We have carried the first line of the enemy's works opposite the town and three miles below, and hope to gain the crest of the hill to-day.

"Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about five thousand."

THE GENERALS IN ARKANSAS.

Sketches of the Union Generals Engaged in the Battle of Crawford's Prairie.

The Union Generals Blunt and Herron have gained a decisive victory over the Rebel Generals Parsons, Rains, Frost and Marmaduke, as announced in our edition of yesterday. The importance of the victory will at once be estimated when we say that in all probability it will lead to the speedy clearance of the Rebels from Arkansas, and, therefore, to the restoration of law and order. Gen. Herron bore the brunt of the battle, but as Gen. Blunt is his superior in command, we give precedence to a sketch of the latter.

GEN. BLUNT.

Brigadier-Gen. James G. Blunt, has been in the United States service about 18 months. His first position was that of Major in the 3d Kansas Volunteers, which was raised especially for service in the brigade intended for the Hon. James Lane. His regiment did effective duty in that part of Kansas bordering on Missouri. After being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Gen. Blunt was selected for still further promotion, and his name was enrolled on the list of Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, his commission being dated April 8, 1862. After the recall of Gen. Hunter, Gen. Curtis took command of the Department of the Missouri, which he divided into twelve districts—the district of Kansas being the tenth, and its commander being Gen. Blunt. Previous to this his command was the first division of the army of the frontier, under Gen. Schofield. With this division he attacked the Rebels at Maysville, near the north-west corner of Arkansas, on the 22d of October, having marched the whole of the previous night. The enemy was defeated with the loss of all his artillery, a large number of horses, and a portion of his transportation and garrison equipage. When the district of Kansas was made a department, Gen. Blunt assumed supreme command, his headquarters being at Fort Leavenworth. He is a brave soldier, rather rough, but has the right grit about him. He was born in the State of Maine, but his appointment is credited to Kansas, where he settled some time ago.

GENERAL HERRON.

Brig.-Gen. Francis J. Herron, late Colonel of the 9th Iowa Volunteers, commands the second division of the Army of the Frontier, having recently been transferred from the third division. He is a citizen soldier, and a most accomplished one. His record of services rendered in Arkansas is highly honorable. In October last, with about 1,000 cavalry, he attacked the Rebels 3,000 strong, encamped four miles east of Fayetteville, Ark., and after an hour's sharp fighting, completely routed them, capturing all their camp equipage and a few wagons. His loss was only one dead and four wounded. The Rebel loss was not known. This cavalry dash is described as one of the most daring and brilliant ever made in the West. At the battle of Crawford's Prairie his forces amounted to about 7,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery. After keeping 24,000 Rebels at bay from 10 a. m. until evening, he was reënforced [illegible] and the enemy was then defeated.

Gen. Herron is considered the fighting [illegible] Army of the Frontier. His movement[illegible] ized by a wonderful rapidity, and [illegible] respect well qualified for the kind of [illegible] he has been engaged for the last three mo[illegible] commission as Brigadier-General is dated July [illegible] 1862.

THE INDIAN BARBARITIES IN MINNESOTA.

Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following Message:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with your resolution of December 5, 1862, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota, and also the evidence in his possession upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death, I have the honor to state that on the receipt of said resolution I transmitted the same to the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a note, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "A," and in response to which I received through that Department a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "B." I further state that on the 8th day of November last, I received a long telegraphic dispatch from Major-Gen. Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, simply announcing the names of the persons sentenced to be hanged. I immediately telegraphed to have transcripts of the records in all the cases forwarded to me, which transcripts, however, did not reach me until two or three days before the present meeting of Congress. Meantime I received, through telegraphic dispatches and otherwise, appeals in behalf of the condemned, appeals for their execution, and expressions of opinion as to the proper policy in regard to them, and the Indians generally, in that vicinity, none of which, as I understand, falls within the scope of your inquiry. After the arrival of the transcript of records, but before I had sufficient opportunity to examine them, I received a joint letter from one of the Senators and both of the representatives from Minnesota, which contains some statements of fact not found in the records of the trials, and for which reason I transmit a copy, marked "C." I also, for the same reason, inclose a printed memorial of the citizens of St. Paul addressed to me, and forwarded with the letter aforesaid. Anxious to not act with so much clemency as to encourage another outbreak on the one hand, nor with so much severity as to be real cruelty on the other, I caused a careful examination of the records of the trials to be made, first ordering the execution of such as had been proved guilty of violating females. Contrary to my expectations, only two of this class were found. I then directed a further examination, and a classification of all who were proven to have participated in massacres, as distinguished from participation in battles. This class numbered forty, and included two convicted of female violation. One of the number is strongly recommended by the Commission which tried him for commutation to ten years' imprisonment. I have ordered the other thirty-nine to be executed on Friday, the 19th instant. The order was dispatched from here on Monday, the 8th instant, by a messenger to Gen. Sibley, and a copy of which order is herewith transmitted, marked D. An abstract of the evidence as to the forty is herewith inclosed, marked E. To avoid the immense amount of copying, I lay before the Senate the original transcripts of the records of the trials as received by me. This is as full and complete a response to the resolution as it is in my power to make.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following notice is in *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 11th instant:

On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862, by the Rev. Charles Minnegerode, Walter Harrison and Helen, daughter of James B. Macmurdo, esq., of the City of Richmond.

The bridegroom was until some time after Secessionism blazed out in Virginia a resident of this city, engaged in the practice of the law. He is a near relation of John Minor Botts, and was highly esteemed here, but in 1861 suddenly disappeared to join the Rebel forces in Virginia.

—The U. S. steam-frigate Vanderbilt sailed on the 10th inst. on a cruise in search of the Alabama.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1862.

Our friends will please send postage currency, in remitting fractional parts of a dollar, as we cannot use small bills [shinplasters] issued by corporations or individuals. All such will be returned by us.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We receive letters daily asking us to relax and reduce, in behalf of the writers or their respective localities, the terms on which we offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the ensuing year. Unable to answer these appeals separately and specially, we are impelled to respond to them generally and publicly, and to show why we cannot do what is required.

Let us say at the outset that we shall fulfill all our contracts to the letter. Every person from whom we received payment in advance prior to our increase of price has been credited according to our former terms, and will be supplied accordingly. But we cannot make new engagements at those rates; as, if we did, we should be unable to fulfill them, for the following reasons:

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, during the twenty-one years of its existence, has been supplied to its subscribers at prices barely above the cost of the materials and mechanical labor required for its production—cheaper than so much paper and ink not devoted in good part to advertisements have been sold in any other periodical on earth. Had we during the last twenty years received a dollar from our subscribers for every half-dollar's worth of paper and ink sent to them, we might now be able for a year to return them five quarters' worth of paper and ink for each dollar they may send us; as it is, we are not. Having supplied them very nearly at cost in the past, we have to require of them cost price in the future. Had we but a few thousand subscribers, we might contrive to send them our paper for a time far below cost; but we have very many, and the loss even of a quarter of a dollar on each subscription would amount to a ruinous aggregate. Let us descend to particulars:

The cost of white printing paper, such as we require for THE TRIBUNE, has hitherto ranged from 8 to 12 cents per pound, averaging about 10 cents, or $5 for a ream of fifty pounds, which is our usual weight. A club of twenty Weekly Tribunes, with one extra to the receiver, numbers 1,092 sheets per annum, which, with the inevitable waste and loss in printing, mailing, &c., will require at least two and a half reams, formerly costing us an average of $12 50. But the scarcity and dearness of Cotton, causing a demand for Rags to be used in making various textile fabrics, aggravated by Currency depreciation, tax on Paper, &c., has so enhanced the price of Paper that such as we use is now held in our City at *twenty* cents per pound, raising the cost of the Paper required for a club of twenty-one Weekly Tribunes to $25 per annum. Of course, we presume that this cannot last; if it could, we could not afford our Journal at the prices we now ask for it; but some of the elements of increase are permanent, and there is little possibility that Paper will fall to the old rates within the year just before us. We shall be well satisfied if, at the prices we now charge, we shall be able simply to pay our way through that year. When Peace and its blessings shall have been restored to our afflicted country, we shall hope to share in the resulting prosperity. Till then, we are content to live.

We make these explanations for the satisfaction of our friends only. We would have *them* feel assured that the advance of price hitherto announced has been imposed on us by the sternest necessity. This Journal has no income from any source but the regular payments of its subscribers and advertisers and has never sought any other. Should they ever cease to support it, it will of course cease to exist. But a long and varied experience assures us that—while we make no appeal to their generosity—we may undoubtingly trust to their intelligent and steadfast appreciation. Money received hereafter will be credited in accordance with our new terms:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy....3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)....$8.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)....$3.
Two Copies, one year....$5.
Five Copies, one year....$12.
Ten Copies one year....$22 50.

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues)....$2.
Three Copies, one year....$5.
Five Copies, one year....$8.
Ten Copies, one year....$15.

Any larger number, *addressed to names of subscribers*, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, *to one address*, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.

At Post-Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed, either for THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Additions to Clubs.

To Post-Offices where we have Clubs of ten, or over, additions can be made at $1 50 each. To Post-Offices where we have Clubs of twenty and over, additions can be made, the papers to be sent *to one address*, at $1 25 each, or *to names of subscribers* at $1 50 each.

Special Notice.

The subscriptions of those of our subscribers whose first paper ... dated January 4, 1862 (No. 10,60), will expire with next week's issue, making fifty-two numbers. Our friends will please renew their subscriptions in time to insure the receipt of the first number in the New Year, of date of January 3, which will be printed and mailed on the 31st instant.

How the New Price Works.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Inclosed are $25, to commence our Club of 20 of your WEEKLY, with Strawberries. Please commence with the paper of 20th December. I expect to increase our Club to 100, although it is $1 25 each. All right.

E. S. TRACY, P. M.

East Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1862.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Herewith you will find $26 25, for which you will send 21 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year to my name to this office, and in due time will expect to have a proportion of Strawberry Plants.

I expect to be able to send you 100 names or more.

Respectfully yours, J. M. WOOD.

Post-Office, Hudson, Michigan, Dec. 13, 1862.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Inclosed I send you draft for $25, for which send twenty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, commencing with *this* week's issue. You need not send my extra copy at present, as I expect to get enough to have THE SEMI-WEEKLY or DAILY. My subscribers all want the Strawberries.

Yours, truly, J. D. SPRING.

Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1862.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I inclose $27. Please add to the Club, to my address, 12 copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY. This is in addition to the Club subscribed for a short time since at old prices. Please put us down for the Strawberry Plants.

Yours respectfully, N. C. HOUGHTON, P. M.

Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1862.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Please find inclosed $62 50 for 50 WEEKLY TRIBUNES for 1863, beginning with No. 1,110, to be sent to this Office. Please send me the DAILY. Send the Strawberry Plants for all. Yours truly, A. WARREN, P. M.

Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The President is such a dry joker that we cannot say how much irony he intended to blend with the sober fact when, in commencing his late Message, he said:

"If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended."

There may be neater ways of saying that nations involved in serious domestic trouble are not likely to profit much by the sympathy of their neighbors—in fact may think themselves lucky if their calamity is not made their neighbor's opportunity—but we all understand. The man who even *seems* to be going down hill does not expect to have his descent impeded—he thinks himself happy if it be not accelerated—by the boots of his prosperous neighbors.

—Gov. Seward's annual budget of diplomatic correspondence bears melancholy testimony to the verity of the more discouraging aspect of the President's remark. It is thoroughly clear that the Great Powers of Western Europe are most anxious for the success of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. They talk enough of their good wishes, their impartiality, their anxiety to stay the effusion of blood, &c., &c., but they never intimate a wish that the Rebels may be reconciled to the Union; and it would be a base hypocrisy if they did. The despots, aristocrats and hierarchs of the Old World, so far as they comprehend and take interest in our struggle at all, are all but unanimous in their solicitude for our National disruption and humiliation. They realize that the principle of Popular Government is here on trial—that the defeat of the North is the discomfiture of that principle, and will justify them in telling their subjects and serfs that republicanism has had a fair trial in America, under the most favorable auspices, and has proved an utter failure, so that all hope of its working well in Europe, save among the poverty-stricken valleys of some great mountain-range like the Alps, is exploded. Hence the fact that there is not in all Europe a professed republican who sides with the Slaveholding Rebels, and hardly an aristocrat who does not openly sympathize with them. Mr. Charles Francis Adams's dispatches to Gov. Seward complain so pathetically and so constantly of the *misapprehension* of the vital facts by the governing classes of Great Britain, that some may idly hope for improvement through the operation of time and the diffusion of correct information. But let none lay that flattering unction to his soul! The aristocrats will hate us worse the better they know what we are fighting about. It is intense, implacable hate of genuine democracy—that democracy which educates the poor, ignores State priesthoods, and governs by the votes of the masses—that causes *The Morning Herald* (London) and that incarnation of Tory bigotry, *Blackwood's Magazine*, to exult over the victories of our Sham Democracy and chant the praises of Horatio Seymour. The humble millions are everywhere our friends; but the titled and pampered thousands are, with few exceptions, our unchangeable foes. Mr. Adams must not say this in his dispatches, whatever he may do in his private letters; hence the former have a puzzled and lachrymose aspect which, we are confident, do injustice to the sagacity of their author.

It is but simple justice to Mr. A. to observe that he seems to have early perceived and steadily proclaimed the absolute necessity existing for an attitude of determined hostility on the part of our Government to the great cause of all our woes. We shall never be rightly understood and fairly appreciated in Europe till we take firmly and openly our true, logical position of hostility to the Slave Power—such is the burden of several of Mr. Adams's dispatches. True as this was, it was not the whole truth. Our predetermined detractors were not at all disconcerted—they had no thought of being conciliated—by the President's Proclamation of Freedom. Hitherto, they had perverted judgment by arguing, with too much plausibility, that the Unionists had no valid claim to Anti-Slavery sympathy—that we were as devoted to Slavery as the Rebels, and with less excuse. When the course of events brought us face to face with our evil genius, and the President's Proclamation dispelled all the misconceptions they had so sedulously disseminated, they turned a short corner and affected to stand aghast at our fell purpose of inaugurating a carnival of murder, rape, robbery, arson and general devastation all over the South. Thus, do what we would—protect Slavery or assail it—we were sure to encounter their hostility and their reproaches. Happily, the verdict of History will be unaffected by their fulminations.

—On one important point, this correspondence is unexpectedly clear and decisive. Gov. Seward, it is generally known, was among the most reluctant to perceive and acquiesce in the policy of Emancipation. His last year's dispatches bearing on that point must still be fresh in the public recollection. Some of those now for the first time published evince a weaker infusion of the same spirit. But the varied experiences of the last Summer appear to have wrought a radical change in his views, or, perhaps we should say, rendered a change of attitude on the part of our Government absolutely necessary. It is simple justice to him to say that, whether resisting or favoring it, *he* never seems to have regarded a Proclamation of Freedom to the Enslaved as anything like a "Pope's bull against the comet." On the contrary, he early recognized it as a tremendous weapon, not to be wielded but in the last emergency, yet which foreign intervention in our quarrel might at any time compel us to employ. When, after the reverses of Gens. McClellan and Pope, there seemed no longer a rational hope that our troubles would be speedily and easily composed, he came fully around, and his latest dispatches on this point are up to the highest mark. Their publication at this time should dispel any lingering apprehension that the policy of Emancipation may not be sternly enforced and persisted in. Were the President at all hesitating or in doubt on this point, these dispatches would inevitably have been suppressed. As a commentary on and elucidation of the Message, they have a cheering significance and a substantial value. They can hardly have been received with more satisfaction by Mr. Adams than they will be by the great mass of our thoroughly loyal citizens.

Gov. Seward undoubtedly risks something by this early publication of dispatches relating to affairs of the highest moment, some of them still unconcluded. Were he animated by a desire to appear always right, always prescient, always consistent, he would probably have withheld some that he now publishes. If he desired to have the British Cabinet believe that we think its treatment of us unexceptionable, he doubtless would have kept back a good many of them. But he has certainly gratified a natural and proper public solicitude by this publication, and we trust he will prove to have done it at no expense to our National interests and with no undue offense to foreign susceptibilities.

EMANCIPATION SUSTAINED.

The vote by which the House on Thursday laid on the table the resolves submitted by Mr. Yeaman of Ky. condemning the President's Emancipation policy as unconstitutional and unauthorized was a little more than two to one—95 to 47. Among the Yeas—sustaining the Emancipation policy—we note the names of Mr. Casey of Ky., Mr. Noell of Mo., Leary of Md., with Messrs. Haight of N. Y. and Lehman of Pa., War Democrats. Among the Nays the name of Mr. Sheffield of R. I. seems most misplaced, though Messrs. Granger of Mich., Harrison of Ohio, Odell of N. Y., Thomas of Mass., and Woodruff of Conn., *ought* to be able to find more congenial company than that of Cox, Vallandigham, and Henry May. Most of the moderate men from the Border States—Fisher of Del, Blair and Brown, Segar and Upton of Va., Rollins of Mo., &c., were absent or silent. Frank Blair has resigned to fight, or at all events has not yet taken his seat this Winter.

CROSS-PURPOSES.

The Opposition in the loyal States persist in their assurances that they are utterly hostile to Disunion—that, while they desire Peace, they have no hope or wish to secure it at the expense of National dismemberment. We hear scarcely a whisper of dissent on this point.

The Rebels, on their part, boast their inflexible resolve, never, never to consent to a restoration of the Union. They, too, are anxious for Peace, but will never consent to nor consider proposals for any other than a Disunion Peace. From this platform, we hear no single whisper of public (Rebel) dissent.

How is it, then, that the triumphs of the Northern Opposition are hailed with exultation throughout the whole region owning the sway of Jeff. Davis? Why do they lead to a waste in salutes of the scanty and precious powder of Rebel Charleston? On what ground does Stonewall Jackson advise his paroled New-Hampshire prisoners to go home and vote the Democratic ticket, and then we shall soon have Peace?

Which of these parties is deceiving its followers and the country? Which is swindled—New-York or South Carolina? Which is the deceiver, Fernando Wood or John Letcher? Here is certainly a gross fraud on one side or other: which is it?

We can only partially reconcile them by supposing the Rebels, deeming themselves vulnerable only through Slavery, and seeing that the Northern "Conservatives" insist that they shall be left untouched on this point, regard the latter as their practical allies and protectors, whatever they may profess or protest.

If there is another explanation than this, what is it? Where shall we seek it?

PEACE.

A journal which seeks occasion to differ with THE TRIBUNE asserts that, after having been willing to 'let the Cotton States go,' we have opposed every proposition looking to Peace. This is utterly wide of the truth. The one thing that we *have* steadfastly opposed—that we have deemed too dear a price even for Peace—is *new concessions, new guaranties, to Human Slavery*. "Take any form but that."

We believed, and still believe, that there is a current misapprehension at the South that the *Union is specially advantageous and profitable to the North*, and that this is one of the main incitements to Secession. We believed that, had the North seen fit to say to the South on the first outbreak of the Secession pestilence—"Let us have a fair chance to be heard before your people, not deliberately, and then, if they decide to separate from us, we will say, 'Go in peace,'" the Secession movement would have failed again in the South, as it did in 1850. We believe the Union beneficial to both sections, but not specially so to the North, and that its chief recommendations are not of a pecuniary nature. Let us have a Union Peace so soon as possible, but never by new concessions to, new compromises with, Slavery!

BY ALL MEANS.

Mr. Aldrich of Minnesota on Monday moved in the House a resolve, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of dismissing all *unfit* officers from the service. Adopted, of course. The justice of the proposition is self-evident. But the *practicability* of discriminating and eliminating all "unfit" officers—what has Mr. Aldrich or the Committee to offer on *that* head? And, if *all* the unfit are to be dismissed, who are to take their places? We don't realize that this resolve goes to the root of the matter.

However, let the Committee deliberate and report, and let them tell us not only what ought to be done but how it *may* be done. At present, we fear the tendency is "from bad to worse." The best officers get killed or disabled; the bad ones surrender, are exchanged, and return to their commands. But perhaps Mr. Aldrich will show the Committee not only what ought to be done but how to do it.

—"Mr. President!" screamed a member of the French National Convention in the ferment of the great Revolution, "I move that *all* the knaves and dastards be arrested!" Very good—that is just what Government exists for; yet we do not understand that it has yet been thoroughly accomplished.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

GEN. M'CLELLAN DINES WITH COX.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan was to-day the guest at dinner of the Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, who invited the Kentucky delegation to do him honor. Representatives Wickliffe and Crittenden, Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter and other equally distinguished patriots of the same stamp were of the party.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

A TRUCKLING GENERAL CALLED TO DUTY.

Kentucky Gen. Boyle, whose recent order for the return of fugitive loyal blacks to their Rebel masters attracted public attention, was notified from headquarters, not long after its issue, that if he wished to retain his command, he must adopt a different policy. The dispatch this evening from Louisville to the effect that he had emptied the jails and placed the imprisoned negroes at work, is accepted as the first fruits of his repentance.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The bill introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Noell of Missouri provides that in case the State of Missouri adopts a system of immediate emancipation of all her slaves within a year from the first of January next, the United States shall apply ten millions of six per cent thirty year bonds to the remuneration of loyal owners, and shall colonize such of the slaves as desire to leave the State. No master who has in any way aided the rebellion is to receive any compensation for the loss of his slaves.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER PREBLE.

The case of Commander Preble, whose dismissal from the service for allowing the Rebel steamer Oreto to enter the harbor of Mobile in broad daylight created so much excitement among his friends in Maine, was recently, at their instance, and with the consent of the Commander himself, referred to a Commission. The Commission unanimously report that he did *not* do his whole duty, and the Secretary therefore declines to reinstate him, being of opinion that the example of his dismissal was a necessary and a salutary one.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

GEN. CAMERON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Gen. Cameron has positively refused to give the use of his name to the Republican politicians of the State of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the office of United States Senator from that State. His decision in this regard is final.

REBEL WOMEN GOING TO AND FRO.

Secessionists in Washington to-day chuckled politically over their success in sending through our lines, under flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, 116 ladies on a visit to their husbands and friends in the South. Some of these courtly dames, only four weeks ago worked their northward passage by representing their involuntary submissions to the Rebel tyranny, which compelled them to a choice between the North and South.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

An official letter from the Yancton Agency to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that Indian spies, just returned from the camps of the hostile Indians, report five camps of Santees upon the Missouri River. One at Swan Lake, about 60 miles above the fort; one at the Old Bee village, 100 miles above—one at the mouth of Bear's Creek, one at Cannon Ball River, and one at the place where they paint the wood red; that Little Crow is now at Long Lake, a place 150 miles above Fort Pierre.

He has sent tobacco and presents to the Miocapas and Blackfeet Sioux, with a request that they join him in a war of extermination against the whites. When asked by them what the whites would do with the Indians they had taken prisoners, Little Crowe replied that the whites were afraid to kill them, and referred to the way they had gotten off after the massacre at Spirit Lake.

He says we may kill whites and steal their horses and cattle, if they catch us they keep us little while, feed us better than we are fed at home, and let us go again. The white man got softer heart than Indian. The Miocopas and Blackfoot Sioux promised to join him as soon as the river is frozen over, where they are to begin by attacking Fort Pierre.

Some of the Yanctons have gone to the British possessions for arms, ammunition, &c. Those returned report having met a white man, who said they were at war with the United States, and wanted them to join, promising to supply them with arms and everything that was needful.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. PORTER—ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

Public temper is deeply aggravated by the rumor of the introduction, as testimony in the Fitz John Porter case, of the telegrams sent by the accused to McClellan and to Burnside, and which Porter endeavored to destroy, and supposed he had destroyed. They had been sent from the field over the military telegraph. When Porter heard that Pope was going to bring him to trial, he sent to the operator for the originals. He, of course, refused to give them up. Porter sent a peremptory order for the dispatches, and soldiers enough to execute it. The operator was compelled to surrender them.

Porter did not know that every dispatch was transmitted by the wires to the officials of the War Department, and was there put on record. Copies of these, sworn by the operator in the field to be those that he sent from Gen. Porter, were offered in evidence yesterday, and are said to contain startling evidence of hostility to Pope and contempt for the plan of campaign in which he was expected to loyally participate. The only portions of these dispatches accessible this evening are the following:

"Pope himself has gone to Centreville to-day, with two corps as a body guard."

"I hope Mack is at work to get us out of this."

"I hope McClellan is satisfied with what we are doing."

In a dispatch written at the time of receiving Pope's order to march to support Hooker at Kettle Run, Porter speaks sneeringly of the order, and sends it as a specimen of Pope's management.

THE BANKRUPT LAW IN THE SENATE.

The Bankrupt Law will come up in the Senate to-morrow. The temper of the House is favorable to the passage of a bill that will impartially protect creditors while relieving debtors.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

A delegation of Congressmen, headed by Vice-President Hamlin, to-day presented to Mr. Lincoln a petition of loyal Floridians that Eli Thayer be made Military Governor of Florida, with authority to enlist and take to his command 20,000 emigrants of a fighting breed. The petition was indorsed by 134 members of Congress, and bore Gen. Hunter's certificate of approval. The President gave the subject most favorable attention, and promised speedy action.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT IN COIN.

The members of the Committee of Ways and Means voted as follows to-day on Mr. Washburne's resolution, declaring as the judgment of the House that there should be no legislation changing the existing law, providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin: Yeas—Messrs. Stratton, Morrill (Vt.), Horton, Hooper and Maynard. Mr. Stevens only voted in the negative. Messrs. Spalding, Phelps (Mo.), and Corning, were absent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

THE U. S. JUDGESHIP IN INDIANA.

The President has nominated to the Senate Caleb B. Smith, at present Secretary of the Interior, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Invalid Pension bill appropriates nearly $8,000,000 for the year ending with June 1861, of which there are for invalid pensions, under various acts, $3,000,000; pensions to revolutionary widows, $250,000; pensions to widows and orphans, under the acts of 1836, 1848, 1853 and 1859, $3,800,000; navy invalid pensions, $135,000; navy widows and orphans, $500,000; privateers invalid pensions, $300.

The Deficiency bill for the year ending with June 1863, appropriates $108,800,000, including the following items: supplies for the Quartermaster's Department, $6,000,000; for the purchase of horses, $11,000,000; transportation and supplies, $25,000,000; barracks and hospitals, $1,730,000; clothing and equipage, $27,136,000; for the support of the fleet of steam rams, $150,000; arms and ordnance, $13,127,000; gunpowder and lead, $1,500,000; Medical Department, nearly $4,500,000; surveys for military defense, $50,000; subsistence, $18,163,000.

DECISIONS BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

That morocco, goat, kip, or sheep skins are subject to a single duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, payable either when tanned, curried, or finished.

Under the provisions of section 75 of the Excise law, by which building-stone is declared not to be a manufacture, it is held that stone dressed for buildings, whether rough hewn or carved, is not subject to taxation, provided that articles manufactured from stone, marble, or slate, such as fireplaces and mantle-pieces, even though designed for particular buildings, but which are of such nature that they might be introduced into the commerce of the country as articles of traffic, are subject to a tax of 3 per centum ad valorem. Other manufactures of stone, marble, or slate, which are recognized as articles of traffic, are subject to a tax of 3 per centum ad valorem. It is the duty of Assessors and Assistant Assessors to apply these rules to cases as they arise.

Exchange Inland Stamps.—When all these instruments—namely, mortgaged bond and note—are given to secure the same debt, the law requires that each instrument shall have its appropriate stamp. Powers of attorney, given to claim attorneys, agents, and others, to prosecute the claims of deceased soldiers for pension, bounty, and back pay, require the dollar stamp, provided by the Excise law to be affixed to general power of attorney.

Whenever any person shall make a communication to the office of Internal Revenue in the nature of an appeal from the action of an assessor or an assistant assessor in the discharge of his official duties, or for the purpose of obtaining an opinion as to the liability of the writer to taxation, such communication must first be submitted to the assessor of the district, and his written assent obtained to the truth of the statements made in said communication, or the writer must certify that he has transmitted a copy thereof to the assessor of the district, either by mail or otherwise. The appeal will be considered, and the answer forwarded to the writer through the assessor from whom the appeal is taken.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862.

—In Senate, a bill was offered to amend the Territorial Law of Utah. The bill relative to the appointments in the navy was indefinitely postponed. A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution of the Senate calling for information and evidence relative to the Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota. The resolution in reference to arbitrary arrests, was debated for the remainder of the session by Messrs. Saulsbury and Powell in favor, and Messrs. Morrill, Wright, Fessenden and others, in opposition.

In the House, Mr. Fenton proposed to detail a ship-of-war to convoy any vessel bearing provisions for the Lancashire sufferers, to prevent the destruction of our donation by the pirate Alabama. The bill for the relief of the French bark Jules et Marie was passed. Leave was asked to report a Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Yeaman, who comes from Kentucky with the reputation of being a Union man, offered resolutions condemning the President's proclamation. The resolutions were laid on the table, 95 to 47. In Committee of the Whole speeches were made by Messrs. Hutchins and Menzies, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Cowan presented a petition asking for a General Bankrupt act. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution on military affairs. Adjourned until Monday.

The House was not in session, having on Thursday adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1862.

—In the Senate Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act providing for duties on imports, and the act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for the extinction of the Indian titles in Kansas, and provide for the removal of the Indians. Resolutions were proposed condemning ex-President Buchanan for failing to take measures to suppress the Rebellion. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by act of Congress that any loyal citizen of the United States, who has sustained damage from the troops of the States engaged in the present Rebellion, may set off such damages against any claim or demand made against him in any action at law by any such rebellious States, or the agents or trustees of such States. Mr. Garret Davis made a speech in favor of Slavery, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was referred to establish a Post-Office Money Order system; also, to reduce the duty on paper from 35 to 10 per cent; also, to aid the abolition of Slavery in Missouri. A resolution that in the judgment of the House there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin, was adopted, 81 to 24. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report on revising the tariff, with a view of increasing the duty on foreign goods not of prime necessity, so that the importation of foreign goods shall not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, exclusive of specie. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and necessity of dismissing all unfit commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the service. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire as to granting bounties to soldiers enlisting in the regular or volunteer army since March 4, 1861. A resolution indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1864, was reported. Mr. Conway of Kansas offered a series of resolutions reflecting upon the President in the conduct of the war, which were tabled by a vote of 132 to 1 (Mr. Conway). The House passed the Senate joint resolution additionally increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing $40,000). A resolution to send convoys with the ships taking relief to English workmen was voted down. A bill was introduced to compensate loyal owners for property taken for the United States. A large number of resolutions calling for information were offered, and most of them adopted. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox of Ohio relieved himself of a speech abusive of the Government.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1862.

—In the Senate, resolutions in favor of paying interest in coin were referred. A message from the President placed the swords of the dead traitor Gen. Twiggs at the disposal of Congress. A bill was introduced granting public lands to Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Minnesota and Red River of the North, and connecting the same by a canal. Another bill was for the relief of persons for damages sustained by the recent depredations and injuries of certain bands of Sioux Indians; and two others were for the removal of the Winnebago and Sioux Indians from Minnesota, and the sale of their reservations. A bill to improve the organization of our cavalry forces was referred. The resolutions censuring Ex-President Buchanan were killed, 38 to 3. The death of the Hon. Luther Hanchett of the House was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevens's resolutions about the indivisibility of the Union, peace propositions, &c., were postponed for three weeks. A bill was referred, providing for the removal of the Sioux Indians, and the disposition of their reservations in Minnesota and Dakotah. The West Point Academy Appropriation bill passed without debate or amendment. Mr. Potter announced the death of Mr. Luther Hanchett, former Representative from Wisconsin. Speeches were made, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wilson reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers; Mr. Rice reported back the bill to forfeit the pay of absent officers. A bill was passed relating to the transfer of certain naval appropriations. A bill was introduced to establish a branch Mint at Portland, Oregon. Amendments were offered to the act establishing the grade of line officers in army and navy. Mr. Saulsbury wanted information on various points relative to soldiers and provost marshals in Delaware. Mr. Powell wanted to know if any State Prisoners had been required, as a condition of release, not to bring action against those, who arrested them. Mr. Saulsbury wanted information about the Home Guard of Delaware, what it was, how, and by what authority created, &c. The bill amending the act for the Collection of Internal Revenue was passed. The bill for the discharge of State Prisoners was discussed for a while, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was introduced so amending the Confiscation act as to provide for the payment of any bona fide claim filed by any loyal citizen or friendly foreigner. The joint resolutions instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report at once was passed. The Pension bill was reported; also, the Deficiency bill up to June 30, 1863. In Committee on the President's Message, Mr. Noell spoke in defense of the Administration. When the Committee rose, the resolutions referring the Message to appropriate committees were adopted.

The Services Rendered Gen. Banks by Norman Wiard.

Norman Wiard, who fitted out the ordnance department of the Burnside expedition, and who was charged by the War Department to perform the same duty for the Maj. Gen. Banks expedition, has received the following letter from Maj. Gen. Banks:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire, at the moment of my departure, to make to you my unqualified acknowledgements for the valuable assistance you have rendered me in fitting out my expedition. Your suggestions have been most important, and your services valuable. When I can, you may rely upon my fully reciprocating your favors. As soon as time will permit me, I will make known to the Secretary of War my opinion of your efforts.

I remain, most truly and sincerely,
Your friend, etc.,
N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

NORMAN WIARD, esq.

—We hear more of the devastation made by the pirate Alabama. A schooner from Guadaloupe brings the crews of several vessels destroyed. The Levi Starbuck was captured Nov. 2; the T. B. Wales was taken on the 8th. The pirate was at Martinique on the 17th, where both vessel and crew were hailed with joy. The U. S. ship San Jacinto arrived the same afternoon, and, finding the Alabama in port, immediately got under way and proceeded outside the harbor to await the departure of the Alabama. On the 18th, at 10 p. m., the Alabama got under way and escaped. The San Jacinto was lying off the harbor on the 22d. One of the destroyed vessels was caught in a characteristic manner. The mate says: "When the steamer saw us, she turned toward us, as if on a friendly mission. As she approached nearer we could distinctly see the American flag, and her signal numbers spelled the word Tuscarora. When near us she fired a gun across our bows and ran up the Rebel flag. Capt. Lincoln was ordered to come on board with his papers. He soon returned with the first lieutenant of the steamer, who informed us that we were a prize to the Confederate Government." The following is a list of the vessels captured by the Alabama, as far as heard from:

1—Ship Ocmulgee. 2—Ship Ocean Rover. 3—Ship Benjamin Tucker. 4—Ship Brilliant. 5—Ship Lafayette. 6—Ship Manchester. 7—Bark Alert. 8—Bark Osceola. 9—Bark Virginia. 10—Bark Elisha Dunbar. 11—Bark Lamplighter. 12—Bark Lauretta. 13—Brig Dunkirk. 14—Schooner Altamaha. 15—Schooner Weather Gauge. 16—Schooner Starlight. 17—Schooner Courser. 18—Schooner Crenshaw. 19—Schooner Ocean Cruiser. 20—Ship Levi Starbuck. 21—Ship T. B. Wales.

VESSELS BONDED AND RELEASED.

22—Brig Baron de Castine. 23—Ship Tonawanda.

VESSEL RELEASED.

24—Ship Emily Farnham.

—A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Dec. 12, states that the steamer from the North-Western coast has arrived, with $6,300 in treasure from Victoria and $77,000 from Oregon. Hong Kong dates of Oct. 14 are received. Black teas were in fair demand at all ports except Canton. For greens the new crop opened at high prices. At last accounts the Taepings were concentrating at Ningpo. Fifteen hundred British troops, all Sepoys, had come in for service at Shanghae. The death of General Ward was considered a great loss to the Imperial cause. Commercial circulars speak of a revolution that has broken out in Japan. The power of the Tycoon has been restricted, and a policy favorable to the foreign interest adopted. Mr. Richardson, an English merchant, had been assassinated by the servants of a Japanese prince. Hong Kong markets report an excessive supply of beef and pork; flour declined; sugar advanced; cotton goods improved. There was an excessive amount of tonnage in the Chinese waters.

—The last news from Mexico indicates a disposition on the part of the clergy to coöperate with the French. A Catholic clergyman is said to have in his possession a letter from Vera Cruz, informing him that five Mexican prelates—the Archbishops of Guanajuato, Merida, San Luis, Guadalajara and Mexico—had written a letter of welcome to Gen. Forey, offering him the support of the whole Mexican clergy against Juarez.

—The gallant Gen. Bayard, who was killed in the fight at Fredericksburg on the 13th, was to have been married on the 18th of this month to a daughter of Col. Bowman of West Point. The match had already been postponed twice on account of the exigencies of the service. The General died in full Anti-Slavery faith, converted on his many fields of battle.

Continued from First Page.

could annoy us terribly, having obtained nearly the exact range from the past three days' practice.

Franklin moves his Grand Division on the lower bridge and encamps on the ground he occupied early last week. Hooker recrosses on the bridge near the railroad, and Sumner on the right, at the Lacy House. Nothing, I think, but the wind can prevent the success of the movement.

Gen. Sigel has arrived with his fighting division, after a terrible march through the mud from Fairfax. Another General, commanding a corps, is within two days' march.

Our Losses at Fredericksburg—Grand Total, 13,500—Butterfield Lost near 3,000 in half an hour—A Brigade's Tents and Knapsacks Left Behind.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 16—8 a. m.

The entire army except a portion of Butterfield's corps has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, and Butterfield's forces are now crossing. The movement was cautiously and skillfully executed during the night, and is regarded throughout the army as the best step to be taken under the circumstances.

Gen. Sigel with his entire command has arrived.

The estimates of our losses in the late battles vary widely. The following, based upon official reports, as far as made out, and upon the estimates of those who have the best facilities for judging, is as near correct as can be obtained up to this time:

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION (SUMNER).

SECOND CORPS (COUCH'S).

Howard's Division	950	
Hancock's Division	3,300	
French's Division	1,900	
		6,150

NINTH CORPS (WILCOX'S).

Sturgis's Division	925	
Getty's Division	400	
		1,325
Total		7,505

CENTER GRAND DIVISION (HOOKER).

FIFTH CORPS (BUTTERFIELD).

Humphrey's Division	1,500	
Griffin's Division	1,300	
Sykes's (Sunday)	150	
		2,950

LEFT GRAND DIVISION (FRANKLIN).

FIRST CORPS (REYNOLDS).

Gibbon's Division	900	
Meade's Division	1,800	
Doubleday's Division	150	
		2,850
Sixth Corps Smith's		200
Total Right Grand Division		7,505
Total Center Grand Division		2,950
Total Left Grand Division		3,050
Total		13,505

It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official reports.

The severity of the battle may be inferred from the fact that while Butterfield was engaged but half an hour he lost nearly three thousand men.

Gen. Hancock lost 40 officers killed and 160 wounded. His total loss embraces fifty per cent of his entire division. His conduct and that of Humphreys and Howard receive special commendation; but where all did so well it is perhaps invidious to individualize. Though Hooker was originally opposed to crossing at this point, he led his troops in person, behaving splendidly, and is generally spoken of as the hero of the battle.

The reports that Col. Cross of the 5th New-Hampshire is mortally wounded prove untrue. He is doing well, and will recover. Though this is the tenth wound he has received during the war, he says the Rebels will have to shoot him at least once more before they kill him. His veteran regiment went into the battle with 250 men, and came out with 75.

The reports that Gen. Banks is not to operate against Richmond cause intense dissatisfaction through the army.

Gen. Burnside will visit Washington, to consult personally with the Government, within a day or two.

Gen. Franklin suffered somewhat from the enemy's shells while crossing the river. Had he remained a day longer, his position would have been most perilous.

One of our brigades left its tents and knapsacks behind, in Fredericksburg.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bridgham Curtis.

Among the many dead at the battle of Fredericksburg, of whom there should be some other recognition than to be merely gazetted in the long lists of killed and wounded, is Lieut.-Col. Curtis. It is not only that his loss leaves a vacancy in a large circle who loved and honored him for a character of more than ordinary manly strength and beauty, but that his intelligent and enthusiastic devotion to the cause for which he laid down his life marks, with more than usual significance, the temper of the times. An earnest sense of duty to his country, and the clearest understanding of the great issues at stake in this war made him a soldier. With ties of endearing strength to attach him to home, and with an honorable post in the engineer corps of the Central Park in this city, he sought service early in the war, and found it in the 9th N. Y. Regiment, as Engineer, hardly a recognized position in a Volunteer regiment, but one in which he soon made himself indispensable to its efficiency and thorough organization. Three months later he was made Adjutant of the 4th Rhode Island, a part of the Burnside Expedition. His valuable qualities as an officer were very soon made manifest, and he seized the first opportunity, at Roanoke Island, to distinguish himself for a coolness and daring which gained for him the respect and admiration of officers and men. Soon after, he was appointed by Gen. Rodman as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, but the soldierly qualities he displayed entitled him, in the estimation of superior officers, to a higher post, and he was promoted, at Gen. Burnside's request, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his old regiment, the 4th Rhode Island. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, and he marched with it through Maryland. At the battle of Antietam it was in front of the battle on the left, and was so terribly cut up that it had to be withdrawn from the field. But young Curtis did not go with it. Unwilling to be an inactive spectator, and filled with the excitement of battle, he seized the musket and cartridge-box of a dead soldier, fell into the ranks of a Pennsylvania regiment, hurrying to the front, and did duty as a private to the end of the fight. At Fredericksburg, on Saturday, the command of the regiment devolved on him, the Colonel being disabled by a wound, and he fell at the head of his men when leading them on with the fearlessness that marked his conduct in the field, and encouraging them by his brave example. And no man fell that day, we are sure, more lamented and more honored by those who followed him.

Lieut.-Col. Curtis was only twenty-six years of age. He was a son of the late George Curtis, President at the time of his death of the Continental Bank of this city, and a brother of George William Curtis. He possessed qualities of intellect and of character that would have made him a marked man had he lived. But his early death on the field of battle, and his brief career as a soldier, have given him a fame, and, let us hope, an influence upon his countrymen, which a long life in times of peace might not have gained. We need to cherish the noble example of such pure lives and such honorable deaths.

Late Southern News.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The following extracts are taken from *The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner* of to-day, the 17th:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14, 1862.

An official dispatch from Fredericksburg to Gen. Cooper says: At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and as the fog lifted, the battle raged along the line from right to left until 6 p. m., the enemy being repulsed at all points, thanks be to God. As usual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be renewed to-morrow morning.

"Gen. Schuyler Hamilton reports that he entered Dumfries and captured twenty wagons with stores, and fifty prisoners. Gen Sigel is expected at Dumfries to-morrow. (Signed) R. E. LEE."

A second dispatch to Richmond says: Passengers report that the enemy was driven back two miles yesterday, and our troops occupied the battle-field this morning. Our loss is variously stated—probably not more than 500 killed and 2,500 wounded. The body of Gen. Tom Cobb was brought down this evening. The enemy's loss is reported immense. A thousand lay dead in one field. Gen. Hooker, Union, is reported killed.

A private dispatch from Gen. Stuart says, we have had a great fight and repulsed the enemy at all points. We have lost many good men. Passengers report that we have 1,500 prisoners.

The Murfreesboro Banner announces the departure of Buckner to assume command of defenses at Mobile.

The Confederate Court at Knoxville has found true bills against many persons for circulating counterfeit Confederate notes, including Kennedy Rodgers, who is alleged to be a renegade Union officer of Federal Brig.-Gen. George W. Morgan's staff. During the session of the Court, decrees were issued in about 400 cases under the sequestration laws, embracing over a million dollars. Among the cases were Gov. Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, John Coffee Childs, the Wetmore estate in Bradly County, and Ducktown copper mines.

The Chattanooga Daily Rebel of the 16th says it is the general impression there will be no great battle near Nashville. A significant admission.

Gov. Harris has contracted with parties at Saltville, Va., for the delivery of 500 bushels of salt daily, to be distributed equally to that part of Tennessee within Rebel lines, according to population and necessities, each county to appoint a distributing agent. The cost is to be $2 75 per bushel, transportation and cost of sacks to be added.

The following is a copy of a dispatch from Charleston, dated 14th December:

This morning the enemy's gunboats in Stono River, a few miles below the city, opened fire on our pickets on James Island, below Secessionville. After firing fifty shells without effect, they departed. The demonstration is considered a feint to occupy the attention of our troops in this neighborhood. The South Carolina Legislature has unanimously passed a bill pledging the faith and the funds of State for redemption of its quota of Confederate War debt, requiring bonds sold within the Confederacy to be sold to the highest bidder, and favoring citizen bidders against others.

Maj.-Gen. Evans, commanding the Rebels at Kingston, N. C., telegraphed to Adjt.-Gen. Cooper at Richmond, on the 14th inst., as follows:

Gen. Foster attacked Kingston, N.C., yesterday, with 15,000 men and 9 gunboats. I fought them ten hours, and have driven him back to his gunboats. His army is still in my front.

MOBILE, Dec. 13, 1862.

Dispatches to *The Okolona News* of the 12th say: "Col. Bertram's scouts burned 1,500 bales of cotton during the week, belonging to Yankee speculators at Corinth."

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 9th contains a speech of Herschel V. Johnson, and greatly lauds his devotion to Rebeldom. Johnson, however, pronounces the Conscription acts unconstitutional, but will acquiesce in them. He insists that Georgia must record her strong protest against them, that they must now be quoted as precedents in future.

The situation before Nashville is generally unchanged. Our reconnoitering parties are active. The enemy is vigilant. Gen. Bragg apologized for the violation of our flag of truce last Saturday, and sent back our three men with their arms and equipments. Nothing has been heard from him yet about the gross violation of his own flag on Monday last.

The Recent Battle at Prairie Grove.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

Gen. Herron telegraphs that Gen. Curtis's recent victory at Prairie Grove was much more complete and the enemy's loss much greater than first reported. Over 1,500 Rebels were killed and buried by us.

Their wounded were found scattered through the woods for miles in the rear of their position, who had been carried during the action and left where they retreated. Many consequently died for want of attention. Our cavalry pursued the retreating Rebels closely, driving them beyond Van Buren.

The position and condition of our forces are excellent. The campaign has been most brilliant, reflecting great credit on the officers and men of the Army of the Frontier.

LATER.

The official report puts the loss in killed and wounded in Herron's command at 843; Blunt's, 152; total, 995. Later accounts increase the Rebel loss to 2,700, and nearly 600 by desertion. Thirty-five commissioned officers in Herron's command were killed or wounded.

The following is the latest information by spies: Hindman is on the south side of the Arkansas River, with all his infantry and artillery. Marmaduke is on the north side, with a heavy cavalry force. Our outposts watch within twenty miles of Van Buren. Forage south of the Boston Mountains is said to be entirely consumed.

Great activity prevails in the Union army. A campaign of much interest is on the tapis.

Herron had only 3,500 men in battle, the remainder of his force failing to come up on account of excessive fatigue. Major Hubbard of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy on the day of battle, counted 22 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, and 22 pieces of artillery on retreat.

Hindman yesterday had the impudence, by a flag of truce, to ask privilege to send a topographical engineer to make a drawing of the late battle-field of Prairie Grove and its approaches. Blunt replied that he would grant the request when he was allowed an engineer to make a survey of Van Buren and its surroundings.

The War in the South-West.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

A considerable force of Rebel cavalry is reported in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., supposed to be Morgan's. Ample preparations have been made to resist any attack he may make.

All is quiet at Oxford.

J. Wesley Green.

From The National Police Gazette, Dec. 13.

We perceive that an individual calling himself J. Wesley Green has been attempting to impose on the President, by relating to him a pretended conversation he had with Jeff. Davis relative to peace, and the statement made by this fellow has been published in *The Times* of Chicago, and extensively copied into the papers throughout the country. Now, we very much dislike to disturb the happy feeling created among large portions of our people, who are anxiously looking for the time when the insurgent States shall return to their allegiance, but in this instance we are compelled to dash the hopes thus lighted up to the ground.

We happen to know this J. Wesley Green as one of the most plausible and arrant impostors now outside of State Prison. Some eight years since he came to this city from the western part of the State, and introduced himself among the Methodist brethren as the Rev. Benj. Greer, and was invited to and did occupy the pulpit in some of their churches, and thereby ingratiated himself into the good graces of many of the brethren. Having most effectually secured their confidence—he being on the confidence lay, as it is termed in police vernacular—he turned it to good account by purchasing bills of goods from a number of them, ordering the articles to be sent to a store where he was packing his goods, which he was particular to have sent, as he desired to pay for them on delivery. When the goods were delivered he would walk up to the desk in the store—where he was playing the same game—draw a check, dating it one or two days ahead, which the porter would receive and receipt for without noticing the date.

In one instance, however, in payment for a quantity of jewelry he purchased, he gave a check dated on the day of the delivery, and as he had no money in the bank, it fastened upon him clearly a criminal offense. The facts were then made known to Chief Matsell, who at once caused his arrest, which brought forth a development of rascality, cunningly devised and perpetrated, that showed him to be a master-hand at the business. After a hearing of the case he was committed for trial, and the following is a record of his conviction, as furnished us by the gentlemanly clerk of the Court of Sessions:

RECORD OF CONVICTION.

"At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said city, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. Present, the Hon. James M. Smith, Jr., Recorder of the City of New-York.

"The People of the State of New-York vs. Benjamin Greer, alias Thomas Bancroft.—On conviction, by confession, of obtaining goods by false pretenses.

"Whereupon it is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the said Benjamin Greer, alias Thomas Bancroft, for the felony aforesaid, whereof he is convicted, be imprisoned in the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of three years.

[A true extract from the minutes.]

"HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk."

When he arrived at the prison his impudence did not fail him, and he set about practicing his arts upon the officers of the prison, whose confidence he secured to that extent that he was permitted to do pretty much as he pleased. Our old friend, the Rev. Mr. Luckey, chaplain of the prison, was charmed with him, and really believed him to be a reformed man. After serving out his sentence, he came to us to report himself. We had a very plain talk with him, and knowing him to be a man of fine education, and fair talents, we told him that, as the world had discarded him, and he had no chance of earning an honest livelihood, we would afford him an opportunity to earn his own bread without resorting to rascality.

Upon his solemn promise to behave himself with propriety we gave him temporary employment, but it did not suit his ambition, as he could not restrain his natural disposition. He undertook to play the confidence lay on us, which was quickly discovered, and for which we immediately discharged him. Since that time he has been wandering over the country practicing his arts in a small way, first on one and then on another, until now, when it appears that he was desirous of striking at higher game, he undertook to play the confidence lay on President Lincoln.

J. Wesley Green is of Irish parentage, his father owning a small farm in the Western part of this State. He was educated for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but he early developed a perverse mind that unfitted him for the holy calling. He had two children by his first wife, when she died, and he then went to Philadelphia and commenced practicing the confidence game, and was there arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Having served out his time, he was discharged, and soon afterward made the acquaintance of a sister-in-law of one of the most eminent book publishers in this city, whom he wedded. She was not long in discovering his true character, but, with a woman's instincts, she thought she could restrain his bad habits; and we believe she succeeded for a time partially, but when he returned to this city the old passion broke out afresh, and the result was his arrest and conviction, as above stated. She then went to Indiana and procured a divorce from him, and on his release he again attempted the confidence game upon her, and besieged her with importunities, day and night, to be reunited to him; but she knew him too well, and he failed in his purpose. Subsequently, we heard that he married a respectable lady in one of the Western States, and he may be living with her at this time, for aught we know to the contrary.

We congratulate the President on the distinguished acquaintance he has made, and if he will only cultivate his friendship and send him on a mission to Jeff. Davis, we have no doubt he will very soon compose the entire confidence of that distinguished individual, and thus bring this unhappy war to a close. Most assuredly, Green is the king of confidence men.

Arrest and Discharge of J. Wesley Greene.

The Chicago Times reports the arrest of its Peaceful Embassador from Jeff. Davis, on the following order:

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1862.

To C. P. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Police:

Arrest and hold, subject to our order, J. Wesley Greene, for swindling. Will send warrant.

W. B. WEBB, Superintendent of Police.

which, it avers, is a base attempt to place Mr. Greene before the public as an imposter, in order to weaken the force of his narrative. At the judicial examination, he was discharged for want of evidence. We quote from the report:

Mr. Greene then said he would make a statement. He came to Chicago a week ago last Sunday morning, and had been openly about the city all the time since. He had exposed himself to the view of everybody, and had been to the Recorder's Court three or four times. He was not merely anxious, but determined to know what all this meant. He had a reputation at stake in the matter, and pledged his honor to answer voluntarily to any charge that might be preferred against him.

Mr. Bradley stated that he had seen a letter from a police official in Washington to a person in Chicago, representing that Mr. Greene purchased a set of furs in Washington of a certain dealer, to whom he had said, "Send a clerk with me, and I will give you an order for the money." It is said that the clerk followed the purchaser into the War Department, even into the Secretary's Office, and in the presence of Stanton himself, and, on a sheet of note paper headed "War Department," drew a draft on the Secretary of the Treasury for $175.

The clerk received this, and two days afterward, it is alleged, the order was presented at the Treasury, when it was learned that the purchaser was never known there, &c. This, then, is the sole charge, made in the most informal and extraordinary manner, which can hardly fail to expose on its own face the attempt to suppress the narratives of Mr. Greene.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says it has such information as to convince it that Greene *never was in Richmond*, and consequently could not have had an interview with Jeff. Davis. It also gives a history of Greene, showing him to be a forger, bigamist, and everything else that is bad.

POLITICAL.

—We have New-Orleans dates to the 4th inst. The election for members of Congress in the 1st and IId Districts passed off quietly. The returns of the voting was as follows:

1st District.	Flanders.	Boullgny.
Fourth Rep. District	321	8
Fifth Rep. District	345	53
Sixth Rep. District	172	30
Seventh Rep. District	300	14
Eighth Rep. District	401	7
Ninth Rep. District	618	6
Algiers	29	10
Total	2,186	131

Majority for Benjamin F. Flanders, 2,050.

IId District.	Hahn.	Durell.	Barker.	Greathouse.
First Rep. District	253	120	47	9
Second Rep. District	467	153	7	67
Third Rep. District	450	348	105	12
Tenth Rep. District	235	235	60	157
Jefferson City	33	48	17	160
Carrollton	73	1	20	15
Total	1,518	905	303	343

Michael Hahn over Durell, 611; over Greathouse, 1,173; over Barker, 1,214. We have an interesting letter from New-Orleans, but lack room to print it this morning.

The defeat of Jacob Barker was the most significant feature in the canvass. The gentlemen elected are unconditional Union men. Mr. Flanders is a native of New-Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He has resided in New-Orleans thirty years. Mr. Hahn is of German descent, but has lived in Louisiana since his boyhood. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a stanch Unionist through the darkest hours of Secession madness.

—The site near New-York recommended by the Chief of Ordnance for a great arsenal and depot, is on the cove in the North River between Hoboken and Weehawken, with a water front of 1,000 yards, and an area of 110 acres; the other for the arsenal workshops and firing-ground, a tract one mile in width and six miles long, a salt marsh west of Hackensack River, and north of Newark and the Passaic River.

—The Rebel guerrilla John Morgan was married a few days ago. Next morning, according to Rebel accounts, he started with his men to destroy a railroad. Probably about one story in fifty told of this man has foundation in truth.

THE MARKETS.

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The Stock market, this morning, opened weak in Government securities, without, however, any strong disposition to sell. The repulse at Fredericksburg naturally had an effect to bring some Government stocks on the market from timid holders. The Sixes of 1881 sold at 103¼, and Seven-Thirties at 103¼. For the Sixes of 1862, 115 was bid, in anticipation of their probable reimbursement in gold. When the share list was reached, there was a stronger feeling shown, and the advance of yesterday was generally well sustained. The movement in Pacific Mail and Pittsburg was vigorous, and the former, with large transactions, showed a further advance of six per cent, but closed at a decline from the highest point touched, which was 135. The telegraphic advice from California of the breaking down of the Moses Taylor, the opposition boat, had a strengthening influence upon Mail, but the main cause of the rise was the purchases of the shorts, who are in a tight place. The transactions show a difference of 3 ₱ cent between buyers' and sellers' options. At the Second Board the market was unusually active and steady. The enlarged list is due partially to the extension of the regular session to 3½ o'clock. The advance in Pacific Mail was not fully sustained, the stock selling at 133. The present corner appears not to have been made by the bulls, but by the oversales of the bears, who have no doubt become alarmed. Shares had generally an upward tendency, but the changes were not very important. The market was somewhat stimulated by a rumor that Mr. Chase had decided to ask for more greenbacks, instead of pressing bonds on the market. Gold sold at 132¾@133, but was not very active. Governments were firmer at the close. The latest prices were: United States 6s, '81, Registered, 99; United States 6s, '81, coupons, 103¼; United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, 103¼@103⅜; United States 1-year Certificates, 6s, 96¼@96½; United States Demand Notes (old issue), 127⅛@127¼; American Gold, 132⅞@132¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 132¾@132⅞; New-York Central Railroad, 103⅛@103¼; Erie Railway, 61¼@61⅜; Erie Railway Preferred, 93⅞@93¾; Hudson River Railroad, 76¼@76⅜; Harlem Railroad, 21@21¼; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 50¾@51½; Reading Railroad, 75¼@75⅜; Michigan Central Railroad, 92¾@92½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 38¾@39; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 83@83¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 78@78¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 46¾@46⅞; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 81¼@81⅜; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 69¾@69⅞; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 80¾@80¼; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 30@32.

In foreign bills there is nothing of importance doing, and the market is steady at 146@146½ for bankers' signatures.

Freights are less depressed but the business is moderate. To Liverpool the engagements are 27,000 bush. Wheat at 7½@7¾d., in bulk and bags; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; 200 bales Hops at 3-16d.; and per neutral vessels 300 boxes Bacon at 35s. To London: 2,000 bush. Wheat at 9½d. in bags; 300 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d.; 300 pkgs. Lard at 30s; 500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s; 110 bales Hops, to fill up, at ½d., and per neutral vessel 300 pkgs Bacon at 37s. 6d. To Bristol: 21,000 bush. Wheat at 8½@9½d., in bulk and bags. To Glasgow: 300 boxes Cheese at 40s. per neutral flag. The charters are a British bark with 20,000 bush. Grain to Cork at 10d.

The supply of Money is abundant at 5@6 ₱ cent to good borrowers.

Gold has not shown much fluctuation to-day, the quotations ranging between 132¾@133, closing at 132¾@132⅞. Demand Notes have also been unexcited at 127¼@127⅜. The demand appears to be confined to the wants of importers. The 7.30s fell to 03¾@103¼, but one-year Certificates are firm at 96½.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 17.

5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg..	99¼	150 N. Y. Cent. R. R...s30	103¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup..	103¼	100 do	103
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War loan, ½-yearly..	102½	50 do	103
1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes	103	150 Erie Railway	61
6,000 do	103¼	50 do	61
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer..	96	100 do	61½
20,000 do	96	350 Erie Railway Pref	94
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90..	53¼	100 do...b15	94
2,000 Virginia State 6s	61	200 do...b30	94½
5,000 do	60¼	300 do	93¾
5,000 do	60	350 Hud. River R. R.	76¼
7,000 N. Carolina State 6s	69	50 do...b30	76¼
2,000 do	68¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	73
5,000 do	68	100 Reading R. R.	75¼
9,000 Missouri State 6s	52	450 Mich. Cen. RR.	93
10,000 California State 7s	114¼	300 do...b30	93
6,000 Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st M.	93	100 do	92¾
13,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	110	50 do...b30	92½
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pre.	79½	250 do...s30	92½
5,000 Chi. & N.W. As. Bs.	60	400 do	92¾
1,000 Toledo & W. 1st M.	93	50 M. So. & N. I. RR...b30	39
3,000 Clev. & Tol. S. Fd.	103¼	200 do	38¾
6,000 Pitt., F. W. & C. 2d M.	92½	50 do...s30	38
5,000 Toledo & W. 2d M.	81	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S...b60	83½
50 Bank of Commerce	98	100 do	83
125 Harlem Railroad	21	200 do	83
350 do	21¼	450 Ill. Cen. RR. Sc.	78
20 Hanover Bank	88	100 do...b30	78
20 Irving Bank	70¼	200 Clev. & P. RR.	47
5 Shoe and Leather Bk.	101	1500 do	47
20 St. Nicholas Bank	91½	300 do	47
165,000 American Gold	133	100 do...b30	47
13,000 do...b30	133	300 do...s10	47
45,000 do	132¾	300 do	46¼
100 Penn. Coal Company	117	200 do	46
50 Cumberland Coal Pref	13¼	300 do	46¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	135	100 do...s30	46
1000 do	133¼	10 do	46
175 do	133	200 Gal. & Ch. RR.	81¼
50 do...c60	132	100 do	81
150 do...s30	132	350 Cl. & Tol. RR.	69
100 do	134	350 Ch. & R. I. RR.	80
50 do...s5	130¼	250 Mil. & P. DuC. RR.	31
150 do	130¼	50 P. Ft. W. & Ch. RR.	61
50 do...s60	131	100 do	51
100 do...b30	134	50 do	51
50 do...s30	132¼	50 do...b30	51
100 Tol. Wab. & W. Pref.	79	50 do...b30	52

SECOND BOARD.

500 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104	150 Hudson River RR.	76¼
1,000 do	103¾	240 do	76
10,000 do	103¼	100 do	76
34,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	92	100 do...s10	76
12,000 Treas. 7.30 Notes	103	300 do...s30	76
5,000 U. S. Dem'd Notes	127	200 do...b30	76
2,500 do	127	200 do...b30	76
12,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	96	250 Harlem RR.	21
3,000 N. C. State 6s	69	100 Harlem RR. Pref	51
5,000 Mo. State 6s	61¾	200 Reading RR.	75
500 Cal. State 7s	115	9 Panama RR.	170
3,000 Virginia 6s	60	10 M. C. R R.	92½
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. pref.	79	350 do	92½
3,000 Tol. & Wabash 1st M.	90	300 do	92
5,000 Tol. & Wabash 2d M.	81	100 do...s10	92
9,000 Chi. & R. I. Bonds	110	260 do	92
1,000 Del., Lac. & W. R. R. 1st Bonds	114	23 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	39
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d Mts.	104	300 do	39
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	109	100 do	38
60,000 American Gold	133	300 M. S. & N. I. Gtd Sk.	83
5,000 do...b10	133	200 do...s10	83
5,000 do...b30	133	300 do...s10	83
10,000 do	132	40 do	82
6,000 do...b30	133	500 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	46
10 Continental Bank	90	200 do...s30	46
30 New-Jersey Zinc	65	100 do...s60	46
60 Comb. Coal Pref.	13	43 do	45
100 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	133	250 do	45
100 do	133	100 do...s10	46
225 do...s30	132	100 Ill. Cent. R.R. Scrip	
250 do	133	300 do	
250 do...b10	133	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	
200 do...b10	133	150 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	
100 do...s15	132	200 do	
200 New-York Cen. RR.	103	300 do	
100 do...s10	103	400 do...b3	
1250 do	103	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R...s10	
50 do...s3	103	200 do	
300 Erie Railway	61	200 do...b10	
400 do	61	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R.	
275 Erie Railway Pref	94	200 Mil. & Pr. DuCh. R. R.	31
100 do...b30	94	200 Alt. & T. Haute 2d Pref.	39
200 do	93	12 Penn. Coal Co.	116¼
5 do	93		

SALES AT 1 P. M., HENRIQUES' ROOM, NO. 23 WILLIAM STREET.

33,000 American Gold	133	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	92¼
10,000 do	133	100 do	92
5,000 Demand Notes	127	50 Mich. So. R. R.	38¾
100 Pacific Mail	134	100 do	46
200 do	133	500 Pittsburgh R. R.	46
150 Erie R. R.	61	300 do...s30	46
175 Erie R. R. Pref.	94	300 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	69
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	92	300 do	69

SALES AT 4 P. M.

1,100 U. S. 7 30s	103	400 Erie R. R...s3	61
2,800 Indebt. Certificates	96	100 do	61
100,000 American Gold	132	500 do	61
10,000 do...b15	132	100 Erie R. R. Pref	93
25,000 Demand Notes	127	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	76
20,000 do...b3	127	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	92
200 Pacific Mail	132	100 do	92
500 do	134	300 Mich. So. R. R.	39
100 do...s10	130	50 Illinois Cen. R. R.	78
100 do...s30	130	250 Clev. & Toledo..s10	69
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	103	200 do...s10	69
800 Pittsburgh R. R.	46	200 do...s10	69
100 Rock Island	80		

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1862.

ASHES—The market is steady and the demand is fair; sales at $8 50 for Pots and Pearls.

BEESWAX has been in good request at rather firmer rates for Yellow; sales of 10,500 lbs. at 39@41c. cash.

COTTON—There is virtually nothing to report in this market; a few sales are making to supply immediate wants of manufacturers, but they foot up very small; we still quote at about 66@68c. for Middling.

COFFEE—We have heard of no transactions worthy of notice to-day; prices remain unchanged. Advices from Rio to November 5 report the market as active, principally for European ports; prices had declined somewhat; the quotations were 7$000@7$200 for superior; 6$600@6$900 for good firsts; and 6$000@6$700 for mixed lots. The stock was about 100,000 bags. We quote:

Rio	28 @33	Maracaibo	31 @33
Java	34 @	Laguayra	31 @33
St. Domingo	28 @29		

COAL—The demand for Foreign is more active. House Coals are firm and salable, while Steamer and Gas are heavy and slow sales. The sales include 100 tons Liverpool House Cannel at $8; 100 do. from yard at $10; 250 West Hartley at $8; 140 New Pelton Gas at $8; 450 Scotch Grate at $7 50; 300 do. Splinth, $6, cash; 300 Picton on private terms; 200 tons Ince Hall Cannel, ex-ship, $10, and 620 tons Laird's Lancashire at $7 25, cash.

CANDLES continue extremely languid at former rates.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in moderate request; sales of 350,000 lbs. at 31c. cash for Baltimore and Lake. Other kinds are quiet yet steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is more active, and prices of the low and medium grades are fully 5c. ₱ bbl. better; the inquiry being mainly for the Eastern trade. Trade brands are also in better demand and very firm. The sales are 25,500 bbls. at $5 75@$6 05 for Superfine State and Western; $6 10@$6 25 for Extra State; $6 30@$6 55 for Fancy do.; $6 30@$6 55 for the low grades of Western Extra; $6 75@$6 80 for shipping Ohio; $6 90@$8 25 for Trade brands, and $6 90@$10 for St. Louis. Canadian Flour is in better demand, and common grades are 5c. ₱ bbl. higher; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $6 20@$6 85 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 60@$8 25 for Trade brands, do. Southern Flour is more active and the market is very firm; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $6 75@$7 20 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $7 40@$9 for Trade brands do. Rye Flour is in fair demand and firm; sales of 200 bbls. at $3 50@$5 50. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 600 bbls. at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 50 for "Marsh's Caloric" and Brandywine. We quote:

Unsound	$4 80@ 5 75	St. Louis, com'n.	$6 90@ 7 25
State, superfine	5 75@ 5 95	St. Louis, extra	7 40@10 00
State, good	6 00@ 6 05	Canada, extra	6 20@ 8 25
State, extra	6 10@ 6 25	Balt., Alex.	6 75@ 7 20
Ohio, round hoop.	6 00@ 6 10	Richmond City	None.
Ohio, extra	6 75@ 6 90	Baltimore	6 75@ 8 75
Ohio, choice extra	7 00@ 8 25	Rye Flour	3 60@ 5 50
Mich. & Ind. extra	6 25@ 8 00	Corn Meal, Jersey	3 80@ 3 85
Genesee, fancy	6 40@ 6 70	Do. Brandywine	4 50@ —
Genesee, extra	6 80@ 8 25	Do. Puncheons	21 00@ —

FRUIT—Since our last report the inquiry for foreign dried has been very moderate, and the sales are unimportant. Prices remain nominally the same. A few parcels of Oranges have arrived but no sales have as yet transpired. Domestic dried are fairly active and prices are maintained; Sales of Peeled Peaches at 16c., Blackberries at 14c., Plums at 12½c. and State Apples at 5@6½c. Green Apples are in fair demand and steady; we quote Greenings $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Newtown Pippins $1 50@$2 and Baldwins and Spitzenburgs at $1 50@$2.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is a shade better for choice qualities, and a fair inquiry prevails; the arrivals are moderate; the demand is partly speculative, but chiefly for export; the sales are 34,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 29; 27,200 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 29@$1 36; 24,700 do. Amber Spring at $1 37@$1 39, the latter rate for Green Bay; 7,000 do. Canada Club at $1 35; 14,000 do. Red Western at $1 40@$1 45; 21,000 do. Amber Western at $1 45; and 9,200 do. White Michigan at $1 50@$1 53 for ordinary and fair. Barley is in limited request, and is somewhat heavy for small lots; sales of 3,800 bush. inferior to prime State and Canada at $1 25@$1 47. Barley Malt is quiet, but the supply is small and holders are firm. Oats are quite active at 67½@68c. for Canadian, State and Western at the railroad depot, and 69@70c. for do. afloat. Rye is steady, and in limited request at 95@98c. for State. Corn is in active demand, and is firmer; sales of 167,000 bush. at 65@75½c. for unsound, and 76@77½c. for sound Mixed Western. We quote:

Wheat, R'd W'n	$1 40 @1 45	Oats, State	69½@ 70
Wheat, W'n Mo.	1 58 @1 65	Oats, Canadian	68 @ 69½
Wheat, Red Mo.	1 48 @1 49	Oats, New-Jersey	67 @ 69
Wheat, W'n Can.	1 50 @1 60	Oats, Penn.	67 @ 69
Wheat, Can. Club	1 28 @1 35	Oats, Southern	67 @ 69
Wheat, White O.	1 53 @1 55	Oats, Ohio	68½@ 70
Wheat, Red Ohio	1 43 @1 45	Oats, Chicago	69½@ 70
Wheat, W'n Mich.	1 50 @1 65	Corn, White So.	85 @ 88
Wheat, White Ill.	1 52 @1 60	Corn, Yellow So.	82 @ 84
Wheat, Red Win.	1 40 @1 45	Corn, Yel. Jer.	— @ 83
Wheat, White So.	— @ —	Corn, Yel. West'n	80 @ 81
Wheat, Red So.	— @ —	Corn, Mixed West	77 @ 77½
Wheat, A., B. & W.	1 46 @1 47	Corn, Mixed So.	— @ —
Wheat, W'n Mix.	1 40 @1 43	Corn, Round Nor.	82 @ 83
Wheat, Mil. Club	1 28 @1 30	Corn, Unsound	65 @ 75
Wheat, Chi. Sp'ng.	1 25 @1 30	Peas, Black'd, ₱ bag of 2 bush.	— @ —
Rye, Northern	96 @ 97	Peas, Canadian	1 00 1 05
Rye, So. & Jersey	65 @ 80	Peas, Marrowfat	— @ —
Barley	1 25 @1 52	Beans, White Nor.	2 25@ 2 65
Barley Malt	1 00 @1 70		

DYEWOODS are scarce and firm; sales of 130 tons Jamaica Logwood at $21, and 110 do. Port au Prince do. at $21 25 cash.

GUNNY BAGS are firm and in better request; sales of 550 bales here and in Boston at 22c. cash.

GUNNY CLOTH has been in good request, and prices are maintained with increased firmness; sales of 1,700 bales in Boston and on the spot at 14¾@15c. cash.

HEMP continues languid at 9¼@9c. for Manila; $187 50@$195 for Jute; $140@$110 for American Rough, and $250@$280 for do. Dressed.

HIDES—The close of canal and river navigation and the recent large purchases by the trade have had a quieting tendency on the market, though a moderate business is still doing. Holders remain firm in their views, and on the few lots disposed of full former prices are realized. Domestic slaughters do not sell so rapidly, but with moderate supplies holders are very firm. Upper leather hides are in good demand, but not active, owing to the limited stock. The stock of all kinds on hand is about 125,000 against 292,000, same time last year. We quote:

	₥	Cents.
Buenos Ayres	20 @23	28½@29½
Buenos Ayres	23 @28	29 @30
Rio Grande	19 @22	27½@27¾
Orinoco	19 @21	26 @26½
California	23 @25	28 @29
California Mexican	19 @21	27 @27½
Porto Cabello	21 @23½	24 @25
Vera Cruz	13 @19	24 @25
Tampico	20 @23	25 @25½
Matamoras	21 @23	24½@27
San Juan and Central America	18 @21	26 @28
Maracaibo	20 @23	24 @25
Bogota	19 @22½	25 @25½
Western	18½@24	20 @21
Southern	15 @18	18 @19
Rio Hache, Dry & Dry Salted	17 @20	19 @20
Savanilla and Carthagena "	24 @28	16 @19
Curacoa "	18 @22	16 @17
Barcelona "	20 @23	20 @21
S. Domingo & Pt.-au-Plate "	19 @20	17 @18
Green Salted Western		10 @10½
City Slaughter		10 @10½
City Slaughter Association		10½@11

HOPS—The market is firm, with a fair inquiry; sales of 200 bbls. Ordinary to Choice New, at 17@25c.; Old are dull and nominal, except yearlings, which are scarce and firm, at 15@18c.

HAY—The supply is fair and the demand firm; sales of 600 bales at 70@75c. ₱ 100 lb. Rye Straw is in good demand at 70@75c. ₱ 100 lb. and Wheat at 53c. ₱ 100 lb.

HONEY—The supply continues very moderate and prices are strong. We quote Cuba at 92@93c. in bond, and $1 15@$1 18, duty paid.

IRON—The inquiry for all kinds is quite light, but prices are firm; sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig in lots at $33 50, cash. American Pig is firm at $32@$34 for best Nos. 2 and 1. In Old Rails, a sale of 160 tons have been made at $40, cash, delivered at New-London.

INDIA RUBBER is in moderate request; sales of 55,000 lbs. Carthagena, on private terms. Para is more plenty. We quote at 60c. for Coarse; 65c. for Medium, and 67½@70c. for fine Para.

LEATHER—During the past week the business in Hemlock Sole has not been very active, but in view of the high price of the raw material and the moderate supply, holders are firmer and prices are unchanged. Oak Sole has been in very active demand, and full previous prices are readily obtained. The inquiry exceeds the supply. Slaughter Upper, in rough, is much inquired after, and with light stock, prices are steadily maintained. We quote:

Oak (Slaughter and Salted), Light..₱ lb.	31 @33
Oak, Middle	32 @35
Oak, Heavy	32 @34
Oak, Light, Cropped	37 @39
Oak, Middle, do	38 @40
Hemlock, Light, Buenos Ayres, &c.	27 @23
Hemlock, Middle, Buenos Ayres, &c.	30 @31
Hemlock, Heavy, Buenos Ayres, &c.	30 @31
Hemlock, Light, California	25 @27
Hemlock, Middle, California	28 @29½
Hemlock, Heavy, California	30 @31
Hemlock, Light, Orinoco, &c.	25 @26
Hemlock, Middle, Orinoco, &c.	28 @29½
Hemlock, Heavy, Orinoco, &c.	28 @29
Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A., dmg'd, all w'ts	24 @26
Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A., poor, all w'hts	17 @19
Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough	27 @29
Oak, Slaughter, in rough	30 @33

LEAD remains quiet; sales of 100 tons English Pig at $8, cash. Bar is steady at 9c., and Sheet and Pipe at 10c., cash.

LIME is firm and in light supply; the transactions, therefore, are restricted; sales of 1,000 bbls. common Rockland at 85c., cash.

LUMBER is in very light supply, and with a good inquiry, prices favor the seller, both for Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber.

LATH are firmer and in good request; sales of 650,000 Eastern at $1 35@$1 40, cash.

MOLASSES—There is a fair inquiry, and prices are without change; sales of 162 hhds. Demarara on private terms; [illegible] of 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 38½c.; 50 hhds. Cuba [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans at 50½c., 4 months.

[illegible] firm and in good request at 4½@5c. for Cut, cash [illegible] French commands 5½@6c. and English Wrought [illegible] Hammered Horse 27½@3c., cash.

NAVAL STORES are dull at $2 57½@$2 60 for Spirits Turpentine; $14@$20 for Rosin, as to quality; $13@$13 50 for Pitch, and $8@$11 for Tar, as to size and quality.

OILS—generally are dull, but prices are without particular change except Petroleum, which continues to advance and [illegible] the tide. Crude opened at 43c., and declined to [illegible]. Refined has been selling at from 65c. to 55c. for that in [illegible], and 70@60c. for free, closing quietly but firmly at our inside figures. Camphene is steady at $2 65; Fluid at 95c., and Kerosene at 70c.

OIL CAKE—The supply is light, and holders are quite firm; sales of 220 tons [illegible] $43 50; $44 for Western Thin in [illegible], and City, in [illegible] private terms.

OIL-MEAL—The supply is light, and prices are firm; sales 600 bags State at $[illegible] 12½ ₱ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is quite firm, and fairly active. The receipts are more liberal. The sales are 1,150 bbls., at $14@$14 12½ for Mess; $14 75 for new uninspected Western [illegible] do; $12 25@$12 37 for Prime; and $11 62½@$11 [illegible] do. Beef is dull and heavy, under liberal arrivals [illegible] rapidly accumulating stock; sales of 150 bbls., at $11 50 [illegible] for Plain Mess; and $12@$13 50 for Extra do. Beef is quiet, at $20@$23 for Prime Mess; and $[illegible] 50 for India Mess. Beef Hams are dull, at [illegible] 50. Cut Meats are in fair request; sales of 240 pkgs. [illegible] for Salt and Pickled Shoulders, and 7c. [illegible] Hams, to arrive. Bacon is in better [illegible]; sales of 1,600 boxes, at 7½c. for [illegible] do., to arrive in January; 7½c. for do., on [illegible] Long Clear Western, on the spot; 8½c. for [illegible] for Short do., City. Dressed Hogs are [illegible] 5¾@6c. Lard is in moderate request; sales [illegible] bbls., at 9¼@9½c. for No. 1, and 9½@9¾c. for Prime [illegible]. Butter and Cheese are firm, and in moderate [illegible], at unchanged prices. We quote:

Beef, [illegible]	$8 00@10 50	Pork, Mess W.	14 00@14 12
Beef, [illegible]	— @—	P'k, Prime W'n	11 62@11 75
Beef, [illegible] nominal		Beef Hams, ₱ bbl.	14 00@15 50
Beef, [illegible]	11 50@12 50	Lard, bbls., ₱ lb.	9½@9¾
Beef, [illegible]	13 25@13 62	Hams, Pickled	7 @ 7½
Beef, [illegible] Mess	20 00@22 50	Hams, Dry Salted	6½@ 7
Pork, Prime Mess	15 00@15 50	Shoulders, Pickled	4½@ —
Pork, Cl'r West	14 50@14 75	Shoulders, Dry Salted	4½@ 4½

RICE—East India is not very active, but prices are steady; sales of 250 bags Rangoon at 7½c. We notice retail sales of Carolina at 6½@9c. We quote East India, in bond, as follows: Bengal Dressed, 4½@4½c.; cargo style, 4c.; Patna Dressed, 4½@5c.; cargo style, 4½@4½c.; Rangoon Dressed, 4½@5c.; and Java, 5@6½c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw Sugar continues very moderate, and prices are lower and heavy. The transactions are only to supply the immediate wants of consumers. Fair Refining grades are quoted at about 9½c. Sales of some 300 hhds. By auction we notice sales of 730 hhds. New-Orleans at 9½@[illegible], 4 mos. Refined are dull at 13½c. for Hards.

SPICES—There is only a moderate demand, prices remain [illegible] the same as at the date of our last. We hear of sales [illegible] about [illegible] at 82½c.; 50 bags Pimento at 19c., and 100 of 40 bales Cloves [illegible]. Mustard is scarce, and prices are [illegible] bags Pimento at 19[illegible]; we quote Trieste 15@16c.; Bombay [illegible] higher and very stiff; [illegible]; Dutch is in very small [illegible]; California 8c.; Do. stock and held at 10@11c.

SKINS—Goat continue in good demand, and all offerings command full prices; the sales are 6 bales Tampico Port at 57c., less 3 ₱ cent; 436 bales Curacoa sold previous to arrival to port at 45c. 6 mos. for Prime bea[illegible]; 25 do. Payta, 33 do. Buenos Ayres, and 17 do. Sandwich Islands on private terms. Deer continue scarce and wanted at extreme rates, but the meager supply offering restricts business materially; sales of 12 bales Matamoras on private terms. We quote:

GOAT.		DEER.	
Tampico....₱ lb	55 @57½	San Juan....₱ lb	62½@63
Vera Cruz	52 @55	Bolivar	50½@53
Buenos Ayres	38 @42	Sisal	57 @60
Payta	40 @42	Vera Cruz	57½@63
Curacoa	37½@40	Chagres	60 @62
Madras....each	45 @50	Por. C. and Barc'a	48 @50
Cawnpore	35 @40	Para	55 @57½
Maracaibo....6 mos.	35 @40	Texas and Arkansas.	— @—

SHOT are in limited request at 10c. for Drop, and 10½c. for Buck, cash.

SPELTER remains quiet but firm at 7½c. cash for Silesian.

SALT—The inquiry is limited, and though there is no anxiety to realize, the market lacks buoyancy. We quote Turk's Island at 31@33c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 30@$1 35; Ashton's, at $2 10@$2 20, and Liverpool Fine at $1 85@$1 90.

SALTPETER—The destruction of one and the detention of several other cargoes has produced a firmer feeling. We note sales of some 2,000 bags, to Boston, mostly at 15c., cash, and about 400 bags on private terms.

SEEDS—The market is rather firm for Cloverseed, the demand fair; sales of 170 bags at 10½@10¾c. Timothy Seed is steady but quiet at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bush. Rough Flaxseed is in demand at $2 60@$2 90 ₱ bush. Calcutta Linseed is scarce and wanted; sales of 1,000 bags, to arrive in Boston, per Union, at $3 45 ₱ bush., cash.

TEA—The market for all descriptions has ruled very quiet during the past week, and the sales are unimportant. Prices are unchanged.

TOBACCO—The demand for Kentucky has not been very brisk, owing partly to the poor assortment from which buyers are obliged to make their selections, and partly to the season of the year, which is not generally a busy one. Prices are without quotable change, but should sales be forced, concessions would have to be made. We quote Lugs at 13@15c., Low Leaf 16@17c., medium 18@20c., good to fine 22@25c. and choice and selections (heavy only) at 25@30c. Seed Leaf is quiet at 10@30c. for Connecticut, and 9@25c. for State and Western. Manufactured is dull.

TALLOW—The market is steady but not very active, the unsettled market for exchange checks business; sales of 67,000 lb at 10½@10¾c. for Western, the latter for prime in lots; 10½@10½c. for Eastern and Southern, and 10½@10½c. for City, the latter an extreme rate at the close, and 400 hhds. Butchers' Association, within a few days, at 11@11½c.

TIN—Pig is quiet but steady at former rates. Plates are in limited request at $9 37½ for I. C. Coke, 14 by 20, and $9 50 for Coke Terne, cash; sales of 1,200 bxs.

WOOL—The market at the moment is rather quiet, though there is some inquiry at prices below the views of holders; but no one familiar with the working of our corporate woolen mills could expect them to cumber themselves with stock at the close of the year, and the present inquiry, therefore, is tantamount to mouthing the market down preparatory to increased activity at extreme rates after the close of the holidays. Some individuals may assume that Wool is too high, and that the reverse of our arms in Virginia has a depressing effect. But the truth is, Wool is lower than on an average at this season for ten years, while the demand in this country has increased two-fold, and if our entire army were disbanded to-morrow it would only increase its consumption very materially. But the truth is, our army cannot be disbanded until this unholy rebellion is crushed and the Union flag floats again triumphantly in the breeze from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. In the meantime it is very certain that large quantities of woolens will be required to clothe an army of over 800,000 men, and, with a further advance in exchange, it requires no great degree of sagacity to predict that the raw material cannot be obtained from abroad unless prices advance. With gold at 132@133, and exchange at 146@147, it places the price of our finest wools not actually over 45@50c., which would be considered very low when cotton, which cannot now be obtained at 66c., was a drug at 9c. ₱ lb. Wool, however, may ere long become scarce, too, and some of the mills may be obliged to close up for the want of wool as well as of cotton. During the week two or three small auction sales of damaged California and foreign wools came off, resulting very favorably to sellers. Otherwise, the transactions have been restricted to some 70,000 lb domestic fleeces and some 300 bales of foreign grades at full former rates.

WHISKY—The market is firm and the demand fair. Sales of 300 bbls. at 38@39c. for State and Western.

WHALEBONE is quiet but firm; the stock has been replenished by the arrival of some 27,000 lb, ex steamer Champion.

ZINC is firm at 10½@10½c.

The Horse Market.

If a stranger in New-York had been with us some hours in Twenty-fourth street, on Saturday morning, looking through the great sale stables, he would have concluded that the horse market was just now in a very lively condition. He would have found every stall in the street occupied, and more than all, for many horses were picketed in vacant corners, without stalls or mangers, where they were munching their hay from the ground. We had never seen so many horses in the street at one time, but we saw more an hour later, for a re-enforcement came in of perhaps a hundred. In front of Chamberlin's great stable, a stout rope was drawn along the curbstone, from lamp-post to lamp-post, and to this the new recruits were tied by their halters to await the emptying of some of the stables, before the poor brutes could find a place to rest or feed after their long ride in the cars. Be patient horses and owners, you will not have to wait long; the horse market is active, sales are quick, and delivery immediate. True, there is but one buyer, but he wants all that are for sale, and here come his men to take away a regiment of horses "for the Banks expedition." At 9 o'clock a long line of blue coats marched into the street, clanking the steel scabbards of their sabers upon the pavement, and then there was "activity in the horse market." Directly ten men were ordered here, and twenty there, and the horses began to be led out of the stables, two for each man, who were ordered away to the rendezvous in Lexington avenue, as fast as the horses were brought out, some riding and some leading; and then there was something that the boys called fun, that is, when occasionally a fractious horse pitched the rider from his bare back, or refused to be led in a crowd of men and things so unusual to him. Generally the horses were of fair quality, but by no means equal, on the average, to those we have heretofore noticed put in on the contract of Carpenter & Co., a good many of which came from Central New-York, where there are a great many excellent horses. The wonder is how it is possible for Government agents to get as good horses as they have at the prices paid. We judge that it is growing more and more difficult, as we noticed a considerable number of the lot shipped Saturday were not such as we would select for a campaign, and we shall be surprised if some of them are able to endure a single campaign. We noticed a good many of the horses in stable bore the U. S. brand, and presume that many more will be marked in the same way before many days, and be off as fast as suitable vessels can be obtained. With the exception of the army horses, there are but few for sale, and there is but little present demand. It is the army demand that makes the street look so lively, and keeps all the stable owners so busy. Without that demand we might safely write of the New-York Horse market—it was, but is not. Still there are a few horses selling to individuals, and the prices are very fair, but the trade is slow. We think the prospect for next Spring is encouraging to farmers. The low-priced horses have been drained off, and there will be sale for those of a higher grade, and the price generally must rise.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, and all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, DR. D. JAYNE's EXPECTORANT is a remedy at all times certain and reliable. For over thirty years it has maintained its popularity as a standard medicine. It needs only a trial to prove its efficacy. Sold by Agents throughout the country.

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READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE, No. 439 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DIPHTHERIA.

"TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT."

After three years thorough trial in the above disease all through the Northern States, is pronounced by the testimony of thousands of people and many physicians, the best external application for the prevention, relief and cure of Diphtheria that can be used. Sold by all Druggists.

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THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

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ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.—Wrought, Cast, and Wire Railings, Gates, and Furniture of every description. Illustrated Catalogues mailed on receipt of 4 3-cent stamps. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal-st., near Broadway.

From All the Year Round.

OUR LAST ATTEMPT.

BY A GARIBALDINO.

[Concluded.]

IV.—The Church Tower at Catania.

I had not much time to admire the beauties of Catania, if it have any. I only remember some narrow tumble-down streets, with a very noisy population, waving flags and handkerchiefs from the windows. A great piazza, with a quaint old house at one side, with two marble beasts—lions or leopards—at the door, and a heavy stone balcony over them, on which were standing a number of men in red shirts, but whose appearance bespoke them to be officers. They were, in fact, General Garibaldi's staff, that being his headquarters. I had only a glance at all this, for we were marched straight to a Capuchin convent, in the court and corridors of which we were to be lodged for the night. Neither my companions nor their fare had made me very enthusiastic as to the enterprise; and although all around me was zeal for the cause, and noisy manifestation of devotion, I sat brooding sadly in a corner of a little crypt, and wondering how and why I had ever come there. Some black bread and onions, and a very diminutive measure of the sourest wine in the world, were now served to us as rations; but, sweetened by hunger, and that uproar which really my comrades seemed to think a perfect boon from Heaven, the food was eaten, and the banqueters, throwing themselves down, soon fell off to sleep.

Resolving to keep awake—for I had some Napoleons about me and a watch, temptations to which I thought my companions ought not to be exposed—I lighted a cigar, and composed myself for a quiet retrospect.

"Who smokes such good tobacco?" cried a voice from a short distance. "There must be a gentleman among us, for that is a real Cuban."

I saw a thin weazen faced little fellow scanning me through an eye-glass—a piece of curiosity which none around him shared in, for they slept on, unmindful of us both.

"If you'll come over here," said I, "I have another like this at your service."

He did not wait for a second invitation, and was [illegible]

[illegible]

... clean, and not well-ventilated chamber, where we sleep, and a smaller room, which looks out on the Bay of La Grazia, where we dine. Lounging at its window we can gaze on the three-decker whose guns point toward us, but which, by a strange "mal à propos," carries her name—The Garibaldi—still on her stern. It is in a corner of this chamber where our poor fellows sit and smoke, and ponder over their lot, that I write these lines.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM RICHMOND.

Narrative of J. Wesley Greene of Pittsburgh, Pa., by Whom Overtures of Peace were Brought from Jefferson Davis at Richmond to President Lincoln at Washington.

To the Editor of The Chicago Times.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, 1862, while engaged at my employment as an ornamental japanner, in the shop of Mr. John Dunlap, dealer in tin-plate, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c., and manufacturer of japanned tin-ware, &c., southwest corner of Market and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., I was called upon by a gentleman who said he was a Baltimorean; and having learned that my wife was from the same city, and I myself somewhat acquainted there, he took the liberty to call upon me for the purpose of spending a half or three-quarters of an hour in friendly chat. I expressed the pleasure it would afford me. As the subject of the war was, as it now is, the chief theme of conversation, ours very naturally turned upon it, and very soon glided into matters connected with the Mexican war. By some apparently casual remark I was led to speak of service rendered by myself in that war, and of my having there made the acquaintance of Mr. Davis, now President of the Confederate States. My visitor very soon made himself aware of the fact that, while politically I was opposed to Mr. Davis, personally I was friendly. He then stated that he had been recently in Richmond, and had seen and conversed with Mr. Davis, who mentioned me to him; and he desired to know if he might talk confidentially with me as a messenger from Mr. Davis.

I replied that that would depend upon the nature of the communications he had to make. If he desired to enlist me in the service of the Confederate States, in any capacity, he had better not say anything; but if such was not his desire, [illegible]

[illegible]

... of things, and will co-operate so far as he dare in bringing it about. I think he has taken and maintains at much personal discomfiture the position he now occupies, with the sincere hope of navigating the hostile vessel and directing the course of the ship of State into a harbor where hostilities must cease, and from whence a better understanding springing up, they may safely form with the old flag unfurled, to wave in every breeze and gladden every sea.

But, to return. I left Mr. Davis with the understanding that he would see me again before the close of the day. Outside the door I met my traveling companion, Wilson, who again took me in charge. I dined with him at a restaurant, there being no inquiries on my part nor apologies on his, as to why I was not taken to a regular hotel. I determined to let them carry out their own programme in their own way. Soon after dinner, a gentleman came to Wilson at the restaurant, and conversed with him in an undertone for not more than a couple of minutes. On his departure, Wilson informed me that Mr. Davis wished another interview for a few minutes. I immediately accompanied Wilson, and was ushered in, unattended, to Mr. Davis, as before.

Mr. Davis commenced by saying that, as there was nothing to be gained by a needless waste of time, he deemed it best, and hoped I would concur in his decision, that I should leave Richmond at the earliest practicable moment; and, as he had arranged for me to go that evening, he wished to know if I remembered and fully comprehended the propositions he had made to me, to be delivered to Mr. Lincoln. I repeated them to him. He said I was correct, and rising from his chair, extended his hand to me, wished me as pleasant a trip homeward as could be expected, and success in the business in hand. Mr. Davis took pains to instruct me that my connection with the matter was informal, and not official. He seemed to regard it as a connection that would probably terminate when I had seen Mr. Lincoln.

Whether Mr. Davis had doubts as to the reception or rejection, or entire neglect, of his proposals to Mr. Lincoln, I cannot say; but he casually remarked, "Should the Administration be disposed to drop these propositions, and do nothing in reference to them, should the facts become known to the people of the North, there would be such a howling around their ears as would compel them to do something." Mr. Davis seemed to have considerable hope in the popular heart and voice of the North. After some expressions of good will on both sides, we bade each other good by. I was conducted by Mr. Wilson over the most eligible route then open to a point within four miles of Harper's Ferry. About forty-five or fifty miles of the distance were traveled on horseback.

When about to part, Mr. Wilson directed me to turn my horse loose in the road, or make such other disposition of him as I thought proper, at or near the village of Harper's Ferry, but so as not to excite suspicion or notice. On the road we passed some small squads of Rebel soldiers, and, after we parted company, I saw similar squads of Union soldiers; but in no solitary instance was I halted or challenged by either. On parting with Mr. Wilson, he handed me an amount of American gold sufficient to cover my expenses homeward. At Harper's Ferry I took the cars for Baltimore; but, though I fancied myself sharply looked at, no man ever asked me who I was, where I came from, or whither I was bound. On the morning of the 29th of October I left Harper's Ferry, and in the afternoon reached Baltimore. The next morning I went to my father-in-law's residence, in Carroll County, Maryland, about 25 miles from Baltimore; and, after spending a couple [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Help for Wounded.

[illegible]

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The Gallant Officers engaged there—Memoirs of the Living—Obituary of the Dead.

After every great battle the nation is called upon to extol the heroic deeds of its brave sons who are nobly fighting for FREEDOM AND THE UNION, and to mourn the loss of those who, often in the hour of triumph, are stricken with death, to live again, however, in the hearts and memory of a grateful people. It is only right and natural that the people should wish to know something of the past history of those who are fighting their battles, and we therefore assume the task of giving, at as great a length as our space will allow, sketches of some of the officers who have, so far, passed safely through the fiery ordeal of a general engagement; of others who, maimed and helpless, have had to withdraw for awhile from the life-contest of the nation; and, lastly, of others who have sealed their love of liberty and country with their life's blood.

MEMOIRS OF LIVING OFFICERS.

Of the four great Generals, Burnside, Hooker, Franklin, and Sumner, we have already given a full sketch of the principle one, the noble Burnside. We now give the others, commencing with

GEN. HOOKER.

This General, "Fighting Joe," as his "boys" are proud to call him, though he is reported to have said that he takes no real pleasure in fighting for itself, but would rather be at home on his farm, were it not for the principle involved—this General, as the records show, was born in Old Hadley, Massachusetts, and received a military education at West Point, in company with such men as Generals Benham, E. W. Morgan, Scammon, Arnold, Thomas Williams, French, Bragg, and Pemberton—the latter two Rebels. After graduating, in 1837, he joined the 1st Artillery, a regiment which has since given so many brave officers to command our forces. The next year he was assigned to duty in the Subsistence Department, and in 1841 was sent to the Military Academy to act as Adjutant. From this post he was recalled in October, 1841, and became Adjutant of his regiment, a position which he held until 1846, when, the war with Mexico having commenced, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-Gen. Thomas L. Hamer of the Volunteers, who died at Monterey in December, 1846. Gen. Hooker was distinguished in the several conflicts at Monterey, and was brevetted Captain for his gallant conduct. In March, 1847, he was appointed to the general staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain; and for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National Bridge, June 11, 1847, and at the battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, was successively brevetted Major and Lieut.-Colonel. At the close of the war he was appointed to a permanent Assistant Adjutant-Generalship, and thereupon relinquished his rank in the line, but retained his brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1853 he resigned altogether, and retired to his farm in Sonoma County, California, which he had bought while serving in that State on the staff of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, subsequent to the Mexican war.

The outbreak of the Rebellion, however, found him still a soldier, and he was one of the first to offer his services to the Government. They were accepted, as a matter of course, and his name appeared fifteenth on the list of thirty-four Brigadier-Generals appointed by the President on the 14th of May, 1861. A full record of his services since then would fill this paper. The following brief outline must therefore suffice: His first duty was under Gen. Dix, but he was soon assigned to the command of a brigade under Gen. McClellan. The disturbed counties of Prince George and Charles, Maryland, were effectually reduced to order without any casualty. He next served on the left bank of the Potomac, and made occasional visits into Virginia for the purpose of looking after Rebels there. At Williamsburg, on the 5th of May last, Gen. Hooker's Division of 8,000 men was more than a match for 20,000 men under Longstreet and Ambrose P. Hill. The Rebels were nobly held in check from morning until evening, when Kearney's Division came up and drove them through Williamsburg. At Fair Oaks, Nelson's Farm and Malvern Hill, his division upheld the name it won at Williamsburg, and his men proudly boasted that they had never left a battle-field under the enemy's fire. At South Mountain and Antietam he commanded the First Army Corps. On the 14th of September his corps, with that of the late Gen. Reno, carried by storm the hights commanding the Hagerstown road, taking over 1,000 prisoners. On the renewal of the fight next day he was wounded in the foot by a Minié ball. In his dispatch to Gen. McClellan he said:

"A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I [illegible] opened it yesterday afternoon (Sept. 16), and it [illegible] until this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to quit the field. I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded, for [illegible] on either capturing their army or driving it into the Potomac."

Subsequently, when speaking of his wound, he said:

"I would gladly have compromised with the enemy by receiving a mortal wound at night, could I have remained at my post until the day ended."

When he had nearly recovered from his wound, he took the command vacated by Fitz John Porter, who was ordered to Washington to be tried by court-martial. On Gen. Burnside taking the place of McClellan, the army was divided into three Grand Divisions—Right, Center, and Left—and Gen. Hooker was appointed to command the Center. His present rank is Brigadier-General in the regular army, and Major-General of Volunteers.

It may be further said of Gen. Hooker that he is a lineal descendant from the Rev. Joseph Hooker, the first settler at Hartford, Conn. Personally he is a splendid specimen of the old New-England stock, being about 45 years of age, tall, and well proportioned, with a ruddy face, and a bright, piercing eye; and is, moreover, one of the best-looking soldiers in Burnside's Grand Army.

GEN. SUMNER.

The Right Grand Division of Burnside's Army is commanded by this veteran officer, to whom has been given the martial sobriquet of "The Old War-Horse," and the sturdy one of "Old Bull Sumner." His service record extends from 1819, in which year he entered the army from civil life, his commission being that of 1st Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry. After being employed for some years in the Commissary Department, he was transferred, in 1833, to the dragoons, one regiment of which, now the 1st Cavalry, was raised that year, in lieu of the mounted rangers, to provide for the more perfect defense of the frontier. His rank in the dragoons was Captain, and he rose no higher than that until 1846, when he was promoted to a Majority in the 2d Dragoons. He had thus been 27 years in the army before he attained his military majority, although his age was then about 44. In the mean time, however, viz., in 1838, he was in command of the cavalry school of practice at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., a most laborious and arduous position for any officer who does his duty as it should be done; but his energy of character sustained him throughout the wear and tear incident to the service.

In the Mexican war his talents as a soldier shone out. At Cerro Gordo, April, 1847, he commanded the regiment of riflemen, and had some very hot fighting, losing 78 men, and being himself wounded. His gallant and meritorious conduct in this engagement was duly acknowledged by the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the battle of El Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, he was again distinguished for gallant and meritorious conduct, and was brevetted Colonel. In addition to Cerro Gordo and El Molino he was also engaged and distinguished in Colonel, now General, Harney's affair at Medelin, March 25, 1847. In the following year he succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his old regiment, the 1st Dragoons, in which he had been so long a Captain.

From 1851 to 1853 he was Military Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, and for a time acted as Civil Governor also, in consequence of the retirement of Governor Calhoun. His executive ability was equaled only by his military skill, and he received the highest encomiums from the National Government for the able manner in which he discharged the doubly arduous tasks imposed upon him.

So highly was he thought of as a cavalry officer that in 1853 he was selected for special duty in Europe, with reference to an improvement in his particular arm of the service, and performed his mission to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. When the 1st Cavalry was organized, in 1855, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of it, and from that time until 1861, was on frontier service. In 1857 he commanded an expedition against 300 Cheyenne warriors posted for battle on Solomon's Fork of the Kansas River, Kansas Territory, and defeated them. He had marched more than a thousand miles before coming upon this body. The energetic measures adopted by Gen. Sumner effectually quieted the Cheyennes. In 1858 he was commander of the Department of the West, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained there until 1861, when he was quietly sent to relieve the late Albert Sidney Johnston, then commanding the Department of the Pacific. His promptness and sagacity saved the country from considerable embarrassment, as the Rebel Johnston had everything ready to favor the schemes of the Southern traitors, and California would in all probability now be lost to the Union.

When the war broke out, Gen. Sumner requested to be assigned to active duty in the field, and was accordingly put in command of a division of the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently of the Second Corps d'Armée. On the Peninsula he was noted for his bravery and coolness. At South Mountain and Antietam he was in his element, cheering on his men waving his hat, and shouting enthusiastically, "Go in, boys." Altogether, he was one of the most prominent personages on the field. After this battle the General took a short furlough, of which he was much in need. The circumstance was seized upon as an evidence that he was not all right in a military point of view, but his present position as commander of the Right Grand Division proves that he has the confidence of his Commanding General, and his conduct will no doubt show that this confidence is not misplaced.

In rank Gen. Sumner is Brigadier-General in the regular army, vice Twiggs, dismissed; also, Brevet Major-General in the army, and full Major-General of Volunteers.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

William Benjamin Franklin, Colonel of the 12th United States Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General in the Army, and Major-General of Volunteers, was born in Pennsylvania, and is now about 45 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1843, at the head of a class of 39 members, Gens. Grant, Augur, Quinby, and Peck being of the number. He was attached to the Corps of Topographical Engineers, as Brevet Second Lieutenant. In Mexico he received the brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista, in February, 1847. Subsequently he was acting Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point, and then on light-house duty. In May, 1848, being then Captain, he was selected for the Colonelcy of the new 12th Infantry. He was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and was distinguished there, his command being the 1st Brigade in the 3d Division of McDowell's forces. This led to his appointment to a Brigadier-Generalship, and his name accordingly appeared fifth on the list of Brigadiers appointed on the 17th of May, 1861. After joining McClellan on the Peninsula, he was placed in command of the expedition to West Point, and then of an army corps. In the memorable seven days' fighting Gen. Franklin was distinguished for his gallant and meritorious conduct, for which he has been brevetted Brigadier General in the army, and also appointed Major-General of Volunteers. At the battle of South Mountain he commanded on the left, and after a very hot engagement succeeded in getting possession of the Gap, and drove the Rebels over the mountain. At Antietam his corps came up while the battle was progressing, and rendered timely aid to the army just previously commanded by Hooker, who was then wounded.

The military talents displayed by Gen. Franklin, his known bravery and perseverance, and his entire reliability, at once marked him as a most fitting officer to be assigned to the important command of the left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, and he was therefore selected for that responsible position by Gen. Burnside. Unlike many of his brother Generals he has had no frontier experience; but beyond inuring a man to the vicissitudes of a soldier's life, such experience may safely be considered as of rather questionable ability.

Gen. Franklin is a gentleman and a scholar as well as a soldier, and is considered a good disciplinarian.

GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. Howard commands the division of which Gen. Sedgwick was formerly at the head, and which forms part of Gen. Sumner's Right Grand Division, or, in other words, the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. Howard's division, with Newton's of Franklin's grand army, was the first to cross the Rappahannock after Gen. Woodbury's men had constructed the necessary bridges. He is, therefore, in the advance—the post of honor and danger.

Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard was seven years in the United States Army. He graduated at West Point in 1854, and was appointed to the Ordnance Department on the 1st of July in that year. The class of 1854 consisted of 46 members, 42 of whom were placed below Gen. Howard in the order of relative merit. The Rebel Generals Stuart and Villepigue were of this class—Stuart being 13th, and Villepigue 22d. In July, 1857, Gen. Howard was made 1st Lieutenant, and subsequently was attached to the West Point Academic class as Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in which capacity he continued until 1861. When the war was fairly under way, Gen. Howard resigned his 1st Lieutenant's commission in the Ordnance Department, so that he might accept the colonelcy of a regiment of Maine volunteers. This was in June, 1861, about which time the War Department was well supplied with red tape, or Gen. Howard might have got, as other officers subsequently got, when the red was not so plentiful, an unlimited leave of absence, which would have enabled him to take the command offered to him. His services, with his new regiment, were very acceptable. He distinguished himself in various engagements, and was rewarded by being nominated Brigadier-General of Volunteers, his commission in that role being dated Sept. 3, 1861. His brigade formed part of Gen. McClellan's grand Army of the Potomac, to which he was assigned in the latter part of 1861. In the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, Gen. Howard took an active and important part. At the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing, and was severely wounded, losing an arm. This, however, did not put a stop to his military career, but he reported for duty again, almost before he had recovered from his wound. At the battle of Antietam he commanded the 3d Brigade in Sedgwick's Division; Gens. Dana and Gorman commanding the other two. This division, being opposed to a superior force of the enemy, had some very severe fighting, and suffered considerably. While urging on his men, Gen. Sedgwick was wounded, but did not leave the field for two hours afterward. The command then devolved upon Gen. Howard, who withdrew it to the rear—a retrograde movement absolutely necessary under the circumstances.

Gen. Howard is now, as we have already said, in the advance, and will, without doubt, be one of the foremost in the impending conflict.

GEN. NEWTON.

Brig.-Gen. John Newton, like Gen. Howard, crossed the Rappahannock in advance of Gen. Burnside's grand army. He is a regular army officer of twenty years standing. Although in the official records there is nothing special said of him, his conduct during this war shows that he is a soldier of the right stamp—talented, brave, and possessing good executive abilities. The brigade commanded by him at South Mountain won great praise, as well as the General himself. It is written of him that he was in the thickest of the fight, and his men climbed up the rugged mountain's side in the face of the enemy's bullets without flinching. At Catoctin Mountain, Crampton's Gap, Sept. 16, 1862, his brigade, with Slocum's, was ordered to strike the main blow. There was not a straggler among his men, a fact that speaks as much for the discipline maintained by the General as it does for the bravery and spirit of the men. Six rail fences and two stone walls were counted in the line of advance. All these had to be crossed while the enemy's guns played furiously upon the advancing troops. The stone walls were held by Rebel infantry, whom Newton's men drove off at the point of the bayonet. It will be seen by this that Gen. Newton and his men are precisely the material that is wanted to lead the advance of an army having rough work before it.

Brig.-Gen. John Newton is a native of Virginia, from which State he was nominated to West Point in 1838. In 1842 he graduated with distinguished honors, being second in his class, which was an unusually large one, there being 56 members, many of whom are now well known. The loyal Generals who studied with Newton are: William S. Rosecrans, John Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, Napoleon J. T. Dana, and George Sykes. Among the Rebel Generals, the following graduated in 1842: G. W. Smith, R. H. Anderson, Earl Van Dorn, J. Longstreet and others. After being appointed Second Lieutenant of Engineers, Gen. Newton was kept at the Military Academy until July, 1846, first as Acting Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, and then as Assistant Professor. Although twenty years in the army he is only Captain, and would not have been even so high had it not been for the rebellion. He is the junior Captain in the corps, his commission dating from August 6, 1861.

GENERAL WOODBURY.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel P. Woodbury has command of the corps of engineers and pontooniers attached to the Army of the Potomac. At the crossing of the Rappahannock this corps did most essential service in constructing the bridges under a galling fire from Rebel sharpshooters ensconced in cellars and rifle-pits on the Fredericksburg side of the river.

Gen. Woodbury is a distinguished officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, in which he has served since 1836. Born in New-Hampshire and educated at West Point, he graduated in 1836, the sixth in a class of 36 members, of whom Gen. Thomas W. Sherman of the Union army, and the Rebel Gen. Floyd Tilghman are now the best known. He was appointed to the 3d Artillery immediately after graduating, then transferred to the Engineers, which he left for his first regiment in December, 1836. He was again transferred to the Engineers in October, 1837, and has remained in that corps ever since. The dates of his promotions are: First Lieutenant, July, 1838; Captain, 3d March, 1853; Major, 6th August, 1861. In rank he is now the fifth Major of Engineers, [illegible] Boorman, and Gens. Barnard, Cullum and [illegible] being his seniors, and Gens. Tower, Whipple and Newton his juniors. Among other professional works he [illegible] on "Sustaining Walls," chiefly adapted [illegible] memoir of Poncelet du Genie (Washington, 1854), [illegible] on the "Theory of the Arch," (New-York, 18[illegible]) [illegible] March 19, 1862, he has been a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

COLONEL HALL.

When the pontooniers were driven from their work by the murderous fire from Rebel rifles, Col. Hall volunteered to cross the Rappahannock and clear out the sharpshooters. This work was gallantly accomplished by the Seventh Michigan and Ninth Massachusetts, numbering, all told, not more than 400 men. Colonel Hall's gallant conduct on this important occasion is only another evidence of his soldierly qualities, which were first conspicuously displayed at the memorable storming of Fort Sumter. He was then a Second Lieutenant in the famous First Artillery, and was distinguished for his coolness and bravery. Col. Hall graduated in 1850, and was attached to the Fourth Artillery as brevet Second Lieutenant. Thence he was transferred to the First Artillery as full second lieutenant, on the 1st of January, 1850, and reported for duty to Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie. In May, 1861, his conduct at Fort Sumter was rewarded by promotion to the new Fifth Artillery, to which regiment he now belongs, his rank being First Lieutenant, with an early prospect of a Captaincy, there being only two first lieutenants before him on the regimental rolls. Col. Hall is a native of this State, but was appointed from Michigan, and now commands the Seventh Michigan Volunteers. His rank among his fellow-graduates was number thirteen in a class of twenty-two members, one of whom, Capt. Merrill of the Engineer Corps, has already been brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with the enemy before Yorktown, April 16, 1862.

In the register for 1850, Col. Hall is entered as "Jonathan N. Hall," under which name he also graduated. His true name, it appears by subsequent registers, is Norman J. Hall.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

The general officers reported wounded are Gens. Meagher, Vinton, Gibbon, Caldwell, and Kimball.

GEN. MEAGHER.

Of the antecedents of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher it is not necessary to speak, as they are already well known, both here and in Europe. Besides, it is only as a soldier of the Union that we refer to him here. It will be recollected that when the volunteer furore was at its hight here, Gen. Meagher raised a company called the Meagher Zouaves, which was attached to the gallant old Sixty-ninth, and which smelt powder at Bull Run. At this battle Gen. Meagher was conspicuous, and his written description of it must be well remembered. Gen. Meagher was successively offered a captaincy in the regular army and a colonelcy of volunteers, both of which he declined. He, however, accepted a Brigadier-Generalship, and has battled bravely for his adopted country, both on the Peninsula and in Maryland. He is now reported shot through the leg.

GEN. VINTON.

Brig.-Gen. Francis L. Vinton, wounded in the side, is the son of the respected Rev. Dr. Vinton of this city, who was himself a distinguished West Point cadet of the year 1830, being number four in his class, and who served in the artillery from 1830 until 1836, when he resigned, and entered the church. Col. David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General in New-York, is also, we believe, a member of the same family.

Gen. Vinton entered the Military Academy in 1852, and graduated in 1856, ranking number nine. The graduate next below him in general merit was Gen. Bayard, whose obituary we print herewith. After serving in the 1st Cavalry from July to September, 1856, he resigned. When the new 16th Infantry was raised last year, he was appointed to a Captaincy in it, and subsequently took command of a regiment of volunteers. His commission as Brigadier-General is of recent date, Sept. 19, 1862, and was first announced in General Orders No. 181, Nov. 1, 1862.

GEN. GIBBON.

John Gibbon, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Captain of Company B, 4th Artillery, has been in the army since 1847, in which year he graduated at West Point in the same class with his present Commander, Gen. Burnside. His first appointment was to the 3d Artillery, from which he was soon transferred to his present regiment. In 1854 he was at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Artillery—which shows that he was considered even then master of his profession. The "Artillerists Manual," published in New-York (1860), was from his pen, and was then considered an extremely useful book. In the same year he got his company.

On the 2d of May, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, his command being the third brigade of King's division. At the battle of Antietam he was in Doubleday's (late King's) division, but was detached on special service. His Brigade fought nobly, facing a fearful fire from the enemy with remarkable steadiness until nearly half the officers and men were either killed or wounded, when it was forced to retire. Gen. Gibbon is by birth a Pennsylvanian, but his appointment lies credited to North Carolina.

GEN. KIMBALL.

This officer has been erroneously stated to be Edgar A. Kimball of Vermont, who was distinguished in the Mexican war, but who has been out of the service since 1848, when his regiment, the 9th Infantry, was disbanded. The Gen. Kimball now under notice is Nathan Kimball of Indiana, who commanded the 14th Indiana Volunteers until April 15, 1862, from which time his commission as Brigadier-General is dated. At the battle of Antietam he commanded the Second Brigade in French's corps of Sumner's division, and was most honorably mentioned for his gallantry. He led his men into action, and fought the enemy on the front and [illegible] flank with such desperate courage and determination as to permit the arrival of reënforcements, which were three hours behind. In the battle of Fredericksburg he has been wounded in the thigh.

GEN. CALDWELL.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Caldwell of the United States Volunteers is reported wounded in two places, but not seriously. He went out in the present war as Colonel of the 11th Maine Volunteers, and won the commission he now holds by his soldierly conduct and personal bravery. At the famous battle of Antietam his brigade took more colors and a greater number of prisoners than any other brigade in the army. They captured seven stands of colors and 300 prisoners, among whom was an aide-de-camp to Gen. Stuart. Gen. Caldwell was born in Vermont, but his appointment, which is dated April 28, 1862, is credited to the State of Maine.

OBITUARY—OFFICERS KILLED.

The list of officers killed embraces, among others, the names of Gen. Jackson of the Pennsylvania Reserves, Gen. Bayard, and Lieut. Dickinson, 4th U. S. Artillery, erroneously reported as Lieutenant-Colonel.

GEN. JACKSON.

We believe that this officer is Brigadier-Gen. Conrad Feger Jackson, formerly Colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was made Brigadier-General on the 17th of July, 1862. As, however, there are several Gen. Jacksons in the Union army, and as we are not certain that C. F. Jackson is the one killed, we abstain from publishing a sketch of his services.

GENERAL BAYARD.

This distinguished officer, who has made himself a name during the present war as one of the most efficient of our cavalry officers, was born in New-York State and went to West Point in 1852, where he graduated in 1856; his name being the eleventh on a list of 47 graduates. Gen. Vinton, one of his classmates, was wounded in the same engagement where he lost his life. After the usual three months' leave of absence Gen. Bayard reported for duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, prior to joining his regiment, the 1st (now the 4th) Cavalry, to which he had been assigned with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

The numerous resignations of Rebels, in the early part of 1861, caused so many vacancies that Lieut. Bayard became full Captain before he had been five years in the service—his commission in that grade dating from August 20, 1861. On the organization of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. Bayard was allowed to take command of it, and he proved himself such a fine cavalry officer that he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship in April of the present year. Gen. Bayard was struck in the hip by a solid shot while conversing with Gen. Franklin. His right leg was amputated, but there was no chance of the operation saving his life.

LIEUT. DICKENSON.

It is reported that "Lieut.-Colonel Dickenson, commanding a battery of the 4th U. S. Artillery," has been killed. This is, no doubt, the gallant George Dickenson, First Lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, there being no Lieutenant-Colonel of that name in the regular army. Lieut. Dickenson was a native of Missouri, and was appointed from citizen life to a Second Lieutenancy in his late regiment on the 21st of [illegible]ber, 1891, so that his military career has been very brief, though honorable. His command was Company E, (Captain Clark's battery). He was present at the recent battles in Virginia and Maryland, and did good service in the reconnoissance in force, Oct. 16, 1862, when Charlestown, Virginia, was taken. On this occasion he lost 10 men, killed and wounded.

THE REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER.

Among the reported dead at Fredericksburg, is the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Chaplain of the Massachusetts 16th. He volunteered in the hazardous task of crossing the river, and gave his life as the price of his zeal and patriotism. As Chaplain of the Massachusetts 16th, Mr. Fuller has been unwearied in his labors for the material as well as spiritual good of the men, and has exercised over them a remarkable influence. No hardships appalled him, and he always sustained others by his own unflinching courage, and his devotion to the great cause he had given himself to serve. Mr. Fuller was a brother of the late Margaret Fuller. It has been our privilege to count him as among our occasional correspondents, and his letters, under his own initials (A. B. F.), while the Army of the Potomac was on the Peninsula, will be remembered by many of our readers.

GEN. CAMPBELL.

The name of Gen. Campbell must be added to the list of those officers who were wounded during the assault of Friday last. The nature of his wound is not stated, nor are any particulars given as to the position he occupied. Brig.-Gen. William B. Cambell is a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, his native State. Though without formal military education, he has been a soldier when occasion demanded since the Florida war of 1836. When volunteers were called for to put down the aggressive "braves" of the Seminole Chief Osceola, Gen. Campbell was elected Captain in Col. William Trousdale's regiment of Mounted Volunteers, the 2d Tennessee, and served under that distinguished officer from June, 1836, until January, 1837. From 1837 to 1843 he was a Representative in Congress. The Mexican war gave him another opportunity of indulging his martial propensities, and he accordingly raised the 1st Regiment of Tennessee Twelve Months Volunteers in June, 1846, and led them into Mexico. His regiment formed part of Gen. Pillow's Brigade, of which he took command when that General was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In this battle Gen. Campbell distinguished himself, and was honorably mentioned in General Orders. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee, and, in 1853, was elected Governor. His loyalty to the Union was rewarded about six months ago with the "lone star" of Brigadier-General, his appointment being thus announced in General Orders, No. 73, July 4, 1862: William B. Campbell of Tennessee, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, June 30, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF KANE HILL, ARK.

Severe Encounter with an Immense Force of Rebels—Great Gallantry of Our Troops—Timely Arrival of Re-enforcements—Retreat of the Rebels in the Night—The Official Reports of the Affair.

Correspondence of The Chicago Evening Journal.

KANE HILL (or BOONSVILLE), Ark., HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, FIRST DIVISION, Dec. 1, 1862.

Again we have put the enemy to flight. I will briefly give you the particulars of the battle of Kane Hill, or Boonsborough.

Gen. Blunt's Division of the army, consisting of three brigades, four batteries, and six mountain howitzers, under the command of Gen. Salomon, 1st Brigade; Col. Ware, 2d Brigade, and Col. Cloud, 3d Brigade, were in Camp near Lindsey's Prairie on the evening of the 27th ult. Orders were issued for detachments from each regiment to move at daylight on the morning of the 28th, with three days' rations of hard bread and salt meat in their haversacks. Most of the artillery was ordered to move, and all the ambulances accompanied the column.

Promptly at daylight the column was put in motion, Gen. Blunt commanding in person. The country over which we passed (south-east) was extremely rugged, rendering the passage of our artillery and ambulances slow and tedious. Nine o'clock in the evening, however, found us within ten miles of our enemy, who were camped in a force from 7,000 to 8,000 strong at Boonsborough. From our scouts we learned that they were determined to fight at this point. The Rebel forces were under the command of Major-Gen. Marmaduke, Brigadier-Gen. Shelby, and other lesser Confederate lights, such as McDonald, Quantrell, Livingston, &c. It was a concentration of all the "bushwhacking" gangs united to Marmaduke's forces. It was evident that they were driven by necessity to hold, if possible, the section of country comprising Boonsborough, Kane Hill, Roy's Mills, and Dutch Mills, all within a radius of fifteen miles, and comprising the greatest wheat-growing and flouring section in Arkansas.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th the column was put in motion, the Third Brigade in the advance, under Col. Cloud, in the following order: The Kansas 2d Cavalry, Col. Bassett; Capt. Rabb's Indiana Battery; the Kansas 11th Infantry, Col. Ewing; the Rebel battery taken at Fort Wayne; the 1st Indian Regiment, commanded by Major Ellithorpe; next Col. Weare's brigade, and the rear brought up by Gen. Salomon with his brigade. The column moved as rapidly as possible over the mountain roads; indeed one of the mountains was so precipitous that the men had to lay hold of the guns and assist the jaded animals to make the ascent. These difficulties did not deter the men or officers; silently as possible we pressed forward, hoping to get in sight of the enemy's camp without alarming them. The advance scout ascertained the position of the enemy's pickets, and "took them in," killing one and capturing the rest. This alarmed their grand guard, although but a few shots were fired.

Immediately the whole camp was alarmed and quickly formed in position, planting two batteries of four guns each, intending to rake us as we filed through the narrow ravine that led to the town. Gen. Blunt was not to be caught in this kind of a trap. The column was at once moved from the main road up the steep hillside and through the thick brush, completely out of sight of the enemy. A position was gained upon the top of a hill overlooking the town and the enemy. Three mountain howitzers, put in position, at once commenced the battle; some twenty shells were dropped among them before they could reply. While they were engaged in changing position, Capt. Rabb, with his battery, gained a favorable site and opened with four 12-pound guns, with terrible effect, dismounting one of their guns and disabling another. By this time the enemy had located two of their guns, and paid their compliments to Capt. Rabb, by way of killing and wounding five of his men and killing six horses.

Now the battle became general, and the artillery duel continued some fifty minutes, when the enemy withdrew their batteries and commenced to fall back to a new position. The regiments comprising the First Brigade rapidly advanced, covered by the artillery. Deafening shouts went up from our lines as they pressed forward. The Rebels could stand it no longer, and now the skedaddle commenced. From one hill to another, through deep ravines, up and down mountains, and through the woods, they fled, occasionally making a stand in some masked place until charged and shelled out. Thus the battle continued, the retreat and pursuit, from 10 in the morning until dark.

Almost every rod of ground was fought over for a distance of ten miles. Both armies were exhausted. Cavalry regiments dismounted and fought through the brush. Artillery horses dropped in the harness and men would seize the ropes and drag the guns forward. The closing scene was between sunset and dark. The enemy made a stand in a deep ravine. Our howitzers had not come up; our men, impatient, made a charge—cavalrymen on foot, with sabers and pistols, infantry with bayonets and Indians with rifles in the very thickest of the woods. The cheering of the white men, the shrill war whoop of the Indians, the clashing of sabers and the incessant roar of small-arms, converted this remote mountain gorge into a perfect pandemonium. The enemy gave way, and darkness prevented further pursuit. Thus ended the battle of Kane Hill. At this writing I have no idea of the loss of either side, and it would be but guesswork to estimate it. Yet it is evidently much smaller than if the battle had been fought in an open country. The trees would stop the shot and shell frequently before they reached half way to the enemy. The firing of the enemy was very wild, as is evident from the marks upon the trees, the balls lodging from four to ten feet over our heads.

The whole force of the enemy have retreated to Van Buren, and will probably cross the river near there. This they will be compelled to do, as there is no forage in that vicinity. We have taken their last hope of subsistence in getting possession of the five flouring mills and the wheat surrounding. This is a greater loss to the Rebels than a dozen batteries.

As soon as I "post," I will give you the leading items transpired and transpiring.

BOONEVILLE.

REPORT OF GEN. BLUNT.

PRAIRIE GROVE, Dec. 10, 1862.

MAJOR-GEN. S. R. CURTIS: The enemy did not halt in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are, probably ere this across the Arkansas river. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000. A large proportion of them killed. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 killed and 500 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover.

The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncared for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 28,000. Maj. Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and muffled the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The 20th regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging one of the enemy's batteries, which they took but were unable to hold.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Brig.-Gen.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. HERRON.

HEADQUARTERS PRAIRIE GROVE, Dec. 10, 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL CURTIS: Gen. Blunt has undoubtedly informed you of the battle of yesterday. Hindman moved to the east of Blunt with his entire force, 28,000 men, intending to cut off my command. I had sent forward to Blunt all my cavalry, having left six regiments of infantry, three battalions and about five hundred cavalry.

Gen. Marmaduke opened on my advance at seven o'clock with a heavy cavalry force, but I forced them back to Illinois Creek, eight miles from Cane Hill. At this point they took a strong position with infantry and artillery, and tried to prevent my crossing, but by cutting roads through the woods I got the batteries into position, and at half-past nine o'clock opened on them with eighteen guns, bringing forward my infantry, crossing the creek, and getting them in position under cover of my artillery. From this hour until seven o'clock in the evening, the fighting was furious.

Gen. Blunt arrived within one mile of my right at 4 p.m., opening on the enemy's left. Learning definitely that he was on the ground, I ordered the infantry to charge the enemy's batteries. The 19th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin did it gallantly, taking a whole battery, but were afterward overwhelmed and forced to leave it. Col. Huston, commanding the 2d division, then charged the same battery, with the 37th Illinois and 26th Indiana, retaking it a second time, but after holding it half an hour, was compelled to give way. The fighting was constant and furious throughout the entire day.

I met Gen. Blunt late in the evening, and we arranged the attack before morning, but daylight found the Rebels gone. Their loss is from 600 to 700 killed and 2,500 wounded. Ours is probably 258 killed and 700 wounded. In the 2d and 3d Divisions Lieut.-Col. McFarland, 19th Iowa, is killed, and Col. Black, 37th Illinois; Major Thompson, 20th Iowa, and a large number of line officers wounded. The prisoners state that Gen. Stein and five colonels were killed. We captured four caissons full of ammunition, and a large number of small arms. Their artillery was knocked to pieces by our batteries, and Major Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them, reports seeing piece after piece sent off entirely disabled.

The working of Murphey's and Faust's batteries excelled anything I ever witnessed. Gen. Blunt and myself had an interview with Hindman and Marmaduke. We are encamped on the battle-field.

F. J. HERRON, Brigadier-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Dec. 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General BLUNT, battle-field Prairie Grove:

GENERAL: The country is rejoicing over the victory of Prairie Grove. I congratulate you and Gen. Herron on your glorious success, and thank you and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Frontier for a victory that will carry despair into the hearts of our foes, and gladness to the friends of liberty throughout our country.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-Gen. Commanding Department of the Missouri.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

FEED REGULARLY.—There is nothing in farm economy of greater importance than regularity in feeding. It is the secret of the success of some of our great stage and city railroad stables. All the horses are fed regularly and with regular rations, and they are remarkably healthy and serviceable. Now, just as the farm stock is going into winter quarters, it is very important that farmers should establish fixed rules as to time and quantity to be fed. In our opinion, twice a day, at fixed times, is better than three or four times irregularly. Consult your own feelings and treat your stock in the same way. You look for your regular meals at fixed hours, and work or rest quietly at all other hours. Every domestic animal should be trained to the same regular habit. Another important matter is not to allow your stock to fall off in flesh in the early part of Winter. If you keep sheep, remember that every pound of corn regularly fed to sheep during the Winter will produce an ounce of wool.

HOW TO CATCH A HORSE.—Horses learn a great deal by signs. In beginning to teach them to be caught, go toward them on the near side, slowly and cautiously, making no demonstrations at all. If the animal begins to walk off, stop, and whistle, or otherwise manifest indifference, until he becomes quiet again, then approach as before. When you are so close as to be confident he will not escape you, speak kindly to him, and hold up one hand, ready to touch him on the withers, and thence pass it along the neck until you can get hold of his head, but do not seize him with a grab, as this tends to excite fear afterward. By practicing this course, using the sign, viz., holding up the hand when you are a little further away each time, a horse may be taught to stop and be caught, even when in considerable glee (playing), simply by holding up the hand and using some familiar phrase, such as *whoa boy*, &c. By way of caution, however, watch his actions and *intentions* closely during his tutoring, and if at any time or from any cause, you see that he is going to run, do not by any means say anything or hold up your hand, as the sign given and disobeyed a few times will almost inevitably prevent your making anything out of it in future.

COLOR OF CORN AFFECTS THE PRICE.—Messrs. Munger & Armour, warehousemen, Chicago, say:

"It has occurred to us that it would be a favorable time to present to farmers the propriety of changing their seed-corn to that of yellow or yellow mixed. The red corn, while it is not more productive or less expensive in its culture than yellow or yellow mixed, realizes on an average four cents per bushel less than yellow, and about one and a half cents less than yellow mixed, in the same market. . . . We have had a large and long experience in handling, selling and shipping all kinds of cereals, and in doing so we have found red corn difficult of sale in this market, still more so on the seaboard, and in New-England—where corn is wanted for mealing purposes—it is altogether unsalable. It is obvious that where there is not a ready demand for an article, such as red corn, sellers are compelled to submit to the terms of the buyers, and in consequence the prices realized are often the source of complaint and dissatisfaction to the owners. With yellow and yellow mixed corn there is always a ready market at current prices. It may also be mentioned that in warehousing red corn, here and elsewhere, it has frequently to be mixed in bins with corn of a more desirable [illegible] and injury of warehousemen and the [illegible] article."

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1862.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	5,328	21	315	514	....	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	536	6	14	3,561	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	101	23	46	1,762	....	....
At Chamberlin's, R.-st.	61	19	29	3,034	....	....
Sent from cars to butchers	..	..	..	....	....	....
Sold to butchers, at Bergen	300	..	..	....	....	....
Total	6,246	69	406	8,871	53,778	68,370
Total previous week	5,320	64	318	10,761	49,080	66,043
Av. No. ℔ wk. last yr.	4,285	110	632	9,053	10,751	25,637

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	3,200	Kentucky	60
Pennsylvania	16	Connecticut	160
Ohio	763	Michigan	450
Indiana	481	Canada	20
Illinois	1,108		

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,048	....	....	....	17,353
Hudson River Railroad	1,876	....	....	....	35,013
Harlem Railroad	1,545	21	315	514	130
New-Haven Railroad	26	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River Boats	162	....	....	....	....
On foot	537	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	64	....	....	....	1,052

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 5,328.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8 @9½	Ordinary	5 @6½
Medium	7 @8		

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 9½c., and "Christmas beef" at 10@12½c. ℔ lb.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c. to 8½c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 6,246.

This is 926 head more than last week, and 1,961 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day being 5,028, shows 1,462 head more than the average, and 914 head more than this day week.

[illegible]

25 cwt., at 10c., fed by Daniel Sands, Washington, Dutchess County. Also, a pair fed by same, sold to G. W. T. and a pair at $240, fed by Oliver Daughty, both. Also, a Heifer and two Steers, fed by Steph. Haig, to Col. Devoe at 10c. ℔ lb.

[illegible]

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

[illegible]

TO BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY by AGENTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF NOTED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ENGAGED IN SUPPRESSING THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

BY FRANK MOORE,

Editor of the "Rebellion Record," "Diary of the American Revolution," etc.

The design of this work is to afford, in a handsome, cheap, and popular form, a Record of the Personal Services of Soldiers and Sailors engaged in Suppressing the Southern Rebellion. It will include Biographical Sketches of officers and privates who have distinguished themselves by acts of bravery or personal daring, and no one will be omitted who can with propriety be included in such a work.

It will be published in small octavo form, double columns, containing over 2,000 Biographies; each volume complete in itself, with a full index.

At $1 50 each, bound in cloth.

From The New-York Evening Post.

"This is a people's war, and Mr. Frank Moore, the editor of The Rebellion Record and the Diary of the American Revolution, proposes to record in a volume of some 400 pages, incidents of bravery and gallant conduct on the part of soldiers and sailors of the Union armies. He has gathered for the work memoirs of soldiers and sailors who have peculiarly distinguished themselves. A more interesting or a more nationally important work has not been undertaken lately.

"It is right that a nation like ours should perpetuate with honorable pride the glorious achievements of its sons, to stir up our children to deeds of equal bravery and self-sacrifice in the future. It is these traditions of personal good conduct which keep up the spirit of a people. Mr. Moore proposes to give these stories a longer, and a more secure life, by putting them in print. In his volume will be found, the story of that noble sailor, John Davis, 'the man who sat on the powder.' There will be read stirring incidents in the history of that most glorious of our naval achievements, the capture of New-Orleans. There will be recorded the stories of those gallant fellows who, with a persistence and determination which has made the Western Engineer Regiment glorious, cut the canal around Island No. Ten; and of many others who, in battles and in marches, have done acts whose repute a gallant people will not let die."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Frank Moore, the able and indefatigable editor of THE REBELLION RECORD, advertises a Biographical Record, which cannot but prove interesting and valuable. The plan includes Personal Memoirs of every soldier and sailor who has been deemed worthy of special mention in the war, or whose bravery entitles him to such notice. Thousands of the friends of men who have distinguished themselves will be glad to possess a record, which we may be confident will be accurately edited."

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher.

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for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

[illegible]

Medical.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS and COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contractions of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind-tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

For sale by Agents throughout the country.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humors of the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running [illegible]

[illegible]